Offical.

LIST OF LETTERS EMAINING in the Louisville Post office of August 2'd, 1861, and which, if not caued fo thin three months, will be sent to the Depart

Cordered to be advertised in the LOUSVILLE COUNTER agreeable to the following section of the New Post-file Law, as the Largest circuitation of any Sac. And be it further enacted. That the list of letters remaining uncalled for in any Post-office in any city town or village where said new paper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper, which being issued weekly, or oftener, shall have the largest circuitation within the range of delivery of said office, to be decided by the postmaster at such office.

[New Postofice Law, passed March 2d, 1851.] LADIES' LIST.

Parrell Mrs Blien Harris Miss Mattle E Hopkins Mrs Jennie Howard Miss Sarah A Holmes Mrs Eliza

Kelly Mrs M M King Miss Analiza

Murray Mrs Blizab Lyn Murphy Mrs Thursy Myers Mrs John Racbel Martin Mrs M. ssou'i E Miller Miss Albie B

MACS

Sprouse Miss Mary 8 Sanger Waliace & Co Sin., son Miss Lizzie Sin., seiten Mrs Risa Stuarb Mrs Risabeth Sarace, Mrs Geo Sinney Mrs V V Streven Mrs W J Swiney Mrs J R

McFarland Mrs M F McEvoy Mirs The esa Mc arty Anna McLain Mise Lizzle Null Mrs Margare

Shepard Mrs Ann Stack Nrs Catherine Sullivan Miss hilen Seaker Exma Swener Mrs Sarah J Stone Mrs Harriet Arcoffield Miss Hatle Shaw Miss Jannie deller Mrs Mary A fortin Mary about Mrs John H olber: Miss Sarsh witchell Miss Plora

Turnam Miss M Louisa Thempson Mrz Louisa Twitchell Miss Plorence Tanner Mrs E J Tittord Miss Kate

Young Mrs Eliza J

Ziegler M:s Elizabeth Smith Miss Elia F GENTLEMEN'S LIST

Arnold J

Cox P A (brinter Cl rk 1llsham M Cox A W Conway John Cressefield Wm Clark Major M L Cunningham Joh En lish Francis Evans John C Fitz erald John W Farrel Owen Forrest Col NB

Joyce Jas Jenkins Isaac Johnson Jas II

Gray Wm

Me ourdy Asron McCurdy Jas McNamara M B McCrockin John Sugent Richard Norton Capt Chas W

Philipps Dan Roads Jas xeynolds Henry T Riley Thos W Robinson Robt Alph Roberts Chas

Smith John M
Su ton Wm
Strau J J
Sanaers Geo N
Shanghnessy Patrick
Shaw Adred

Tobin Michael
Turner Jas
Taylor Harry A
Tayl r Poliock
Turner Amos

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

SATURDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 24.

MILITARY. [All notices published under this heading will be charged five cents per line—payable in-variably in advance.]

Attention! Hunt Guards. You are hereby notified to meet at your arm ry, this, SATURDAY evening at fly o'cit, fl Every member should be present, as business in of great importance will be transacted. By order of the Commandant.

C. J. PRENTICE,

NOTICE.

Hereafter we will not receive the old postage stamps for subscriptions. The new stamps may be sent when in sums not exceeding one

To Our Evening Subscribers, We have heretofore been serving our Sunday edition to our Evening patrons without additional charge. Since we have enlarged our sheet we cannot afford to do this, and hereafter the SUNDAY COURIER can only be had at the clerk's deak or from news-boys. It will not be delivered to regnlar subscribers after this.

The Courier at Nashville.

Mesers. GRBEN & Co., are the sole and exclu sine scents of the Courres at Nashville. They will deliver it to egular subscribers and sup ply it to dealers and news-boys.

Peace Meeting in Jefferson. The citizens of Jefferson county in favor of peace, without distinction of party, will hold a meeting at Boston on Saturday next, 24th inst., when a Peace Flag will be raised. Several gentlemen have been invited to

Barbecue in Owen County. The citizens of Owen county, favorable to Southern Rights, propose to give a GRAND BARBECUE, at the Fair Grounds, near NEW LIBERTY, on the 5TH OF SEPTEM-BER. Prominent speakers have been invi-ted to attend and address the people.

Mass Meeting and Pic-Nic. There will be a peace and anti-war Pic-Nic and Mass Meeting near Richmond, Kentucky, on Friday, August 30, 1861. Distinguished speakers will be in attendnce and address the meeting.

Biack Republican organ, says that Jeff Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, has issued a proclamation, stating that "all Union men have to leave within forty days, and property becomes confiscated.' The readers of the Commonwealth should demand of the proprietors of that paper the publication of the proclamation of President Davis. They can then see and judge for themselves of the veracity of the

An infamous tory in New Albany, writing to that intense Abolition paper, the Cincinnati Gazette, has the following: New Albany has suffered heavy losses in quence of the impious war which the Southern traitors have inaugurated. Did the South blockade the Ohio river?

The same fellow designates the Ledger, at New Albany, as a traitorous sheet that sh uld be suppressed, and the editor a traitor of the deepest dve.

PRESENTERIAN FEMALE SCHOOL .- We call attention to the advertisement of this flourishing Institution. Conducted by an admirable corps of teachers, and supervised by a Board of Trustees responsible for its management, it has been for several years a credit to the city.

The landlords in Newburyport, Mass., have come to the general agreement to reduce the rents in the centre of the city twenty five per cent.

Rents here are reduced 331/2 per cent, and will continue to decline as long as Lincoln holds sway. NOTICE. - Elder Wm. Johnson, from Ghent, Carroll county, Kentucky, will

preach at the East Baptist Church next Sabbath morning and evening at the usu 1 hours. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. PEACE MEETING AND FLAG RAISING. A white flag will be raised at Mr. Wright's,

at the forks of the Bardstown and Taylors-

ville pike, three miles from the city, Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M. Long Range.-In an account of one of the daily aquatic amusements slong the line of the Potomac, a Federal Naval officer said one of his guns came very near hitting a battery, and another passed on over to

Fredericksburg.

Several companies of the Home Guard, and a company of boy Zouaves were out on parade yesterday, and marched past our office, making a very good ap-

PREACHING AT PRWEE VALLEY -- Rev. B A. McCown will preach in the Church a Pewee Valley te-morrow (Sunday, 24th inst.) at 11 o'clock A. M. The Evansville Journal says the war

gun-boat Conestoga would be at that point on or before the 25th, for recruits. Thanks to the American Letter Ex-

press Company for the latest Southern Hunt Guards, see advertisement.

Monday, August 5th, 1861, S. Bar ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from ¾ to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress

goods at greatly reduced prices. Five hundred pieces of linen goods and house keeping articles very low.

Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid and striped cam-brics, jaconets, Swiss and book muslins, ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs, em

broidery, and laces. Also 1,000 doz, hosiery of all kinds and

Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap. Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices. au 5-d tf. 8. BARKER & CO.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART RIDGES.-We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale july6 tf WOLF & DURRINGER, Corner of Fifth and Market.

Another Official Report.

The National Intelligencer at Washington has the official report of Colonel, now Gen eral, Sherman, of his parties' position in the battle of Manaesas Plains. His brigade ncluded the famous Sherman, now Ayres' Battery, and the New York 69th and 79th Regiments, the Irish a nd Scotch regiments. He followed Hunter's and Heintzelman's divisions, and did not get into action until late in the day-after ten o'clock. We subjoin the following extracts from the report, by which it will be seen that his column was repulsed in detail by a single division of the Confederates. They were Hampton's Legion and a portion of the Washington Artillery. This, like Heintzelman's report, sets to rest the teamster panic, and various other roorbacks:

panie, and various other roorbacks:

* * * * *

Advancing slowly and continuously with the head of the column, to give time for the regiments in succession to close up their ranks, we first encountered a party of the enemy retreating along a cluster of pines. Lieut Col. Haggerty, of the Sixtyninth Regiment, without orders, rode over and endeavored to intercept their retreat. One of the enemy, in full view and short range, shot Haggerty, and he fell dead from his horse. The Sixty-ninth opened fire on this party, which was returned; but, determined to effect our junction with Hunter's division, I ordered this fire to cease, and we proceeded with caution towards the field, when we plainly saw our forces engaged.

gaged.

At the point where this road crossed the bridge to our left point, the ground was swept by a most severe fire by artillery, rife, and muketry, and we saw in succession several regiments driven from it, among them the Zouaves and buttalions of marines. Before reaching the great of the marines. Before reaching the crest of the bill, the roadway was soon deep enough to afford shelter, and I kept the several to afford shelter, and I kept the several regiments in it as long as possible; but when the Wisconsin Second wa; abreast the enemy, by order of Maj. Wadworth, of Gen. McDowell's staff, I ordered it to leave the roadway by the left flank and to attack the enemy. This regiment ascended to the brow of the hill steadily, received the the brow of the hill steadily, received the severe fire of the enemy, returned it with spirit, and advanced delivering its fire. This regiment is uniformed in gray cloth, almost identical with that of the great bulk of the secession army, and when the regiment fled in confusion and retreated towards the road, there was a universal cry that they were being fired upon by our own men. The regiment rallied again, and passed the brow of the hill the second time, and was again repulsed in disorder. By this time the New York 79th had closed up, and in like manner it was ordered to cross the brow of the hill and drive the enemy from cover. It was imclosed up, and in like manner it was ordered to cross the brow of the hill and drive the enemy from cover. It was impossible to get a good view of the ground. In it there was a battery of artillery, which poured an incessant fire upon our advancing column, and the ground was irregular, with small clusters of pines, affording shelter, of which the enemy took good advantage. The fire of rifles and musketry was severe. The 79th, headed by Col. Cameron, charged across the hill, and for a short time the contest was severe. They rallied several times under fire, but finally broke and gained the cover of the hill—This left the field open to the New York 69th, Col. Corcoran, who is turn led his regiment over the crest, and had in fall view the open ground so severely contested. The firing was very severe, and the roar of cannon, musketry, and rifles incessant. It was manifest the enemy were here in great force, far superior to us at that point. The 49th held the ground for some time, but finally fell back in disorder. At this time Quinby's regiment occupied another ridge to our left, overlooking the

same field of action, and similarly engaged. Here (about 3½ P. M.) began the scene of disorder and confusion that characterized the remainder of the day. Kill-d. Wounded. Missing. Tota Ayers' Battery... 6
New York 13th... 11
New York 60th... 38
New York 79th... 32
Wisconsin 2d... 24 20 95 115 68 205 293 Total111

609 Lieut. Bagley, of the New York Sixty. inth, a volunteer aid, asked leave to serve with his company during the action, and is among those reported missing.

I have the honor to be your obedient ser-vant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Colonel Commanding Brigade.

We are permitted to take the follow ing extract from a letter of a relative of the Hon. A. R. Boteler, of Virginia, to a friend

in this city: We have had a most exciting time here this morning. A force of one hundred men from the Federal camp came over about two o'clock in the morning, and surrounded A's house. Before they called for him they crossed every door and window with their guns, and had files of men in every direction. They did not come by the road, but by a little out-of the way lane, and broke down his fences and chained his dogs. The officers behaved tolerably well, but some of the men were exceedingly insolent, and threatened "to blow out the brains" of one of his daughters, and frightened several other young ladies, who were there, half to death. With all their force, they were as usual concardly. A gave it to them We have had a most exciting time here were as usual concardly. A gave it to them generally; they replied that they were only the tools in the hands of the Government, and were themselves unwilling to arrest him. They also seized Dr. R., (who was just returning from a visit to a patient) on the turning from a visit to a patient) on the road, to prevent his giving any information to the people in 8—of their movements. Late in the evening A. managed to effect his escape from the enemy. They did not take him to that villainous Banks, or he never would have getten effect.

(Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.] POLICE COURT.

or he never would have gotten off. He is

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.

DRUNK.—Michael Flood got hold of too much bad whisky, which made him very noisy, and also induced him to by with his person exposed in the street. He was fined go, which will probably teach him a lesson. Riley Hawkins was arrested for being

drunk and very quarrelsome. He went to the cave for three months, in default of A Nice Pair.—Charles Platt, f. m. c., and Nancy Hughes, a white woman, were arrested for being drunk and cohabiting together. They each went to the cave for twelve months, not being able to give bail in 2000.

CROSS WARRANTS.-Peter Merkle was arrested on a peace warrant sued out by S. Graff, and to get even, Graff took out one against Merkle. Own bond of each in \$200 for six months.

Issue of Treasury Notes-War Tax.

RICHMOND, August 19.

RICHMOND, August 19.

The President to-dry approved the act authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption. The Secretary of the Treasury, under specified conditions, is authorized to issue not exceeding one hundred million dollars of Treasury Rotes. The act provides for a tax of fitty cents on every hundred dollars of real estate, slaves, mercandize, bank and other stocks, money at interest, excepting bonds of the Confederate States. Also, taxes at the same rate, cash on hand, cattle, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos, pieasure carriages, &c., &c. Any family whose property is less than five hundred dollars is exempt from taxation. Colleges, schools and charitable institutions, are also exempt. The act passed unanimously.

[Nashville Union and American. The President to-dey approved the act authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption. The Secretary of the Treasury, under specified conditions, is authorized to issue of treasury. The act provides for a tax of fitty cents on every hundred dollars of real estate, slaves, mercandize, bank and other stocks, money at interest, excepting bonds of the Confederate States. Also, taxes at the same rate, eash on hand, cattle, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos, pleasure carriages, &c., &c. Any family whose property is less than five hundred dollars is exempt from taxation. Colleges, schools and charitable institutions, are also exempt. The act passed unanimously.—[Nashville Union and American.

**E See Bland's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth,

"eye witness," who writes to the

We give our readers the following views New York Tribune, from Richmond, Virginia, under date of August 1st: THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL PORCES.

At the time of our occupation of Alex-indria, the number of available troops in andria, the number of available troops in Virginia hardly exceeded \$5,000—my estimate in June was \$0,000—and the present force is between 70,000 and \$0,000. Pryor, a few days ago, in making up the list of all the troops in all parts of Virginia, could not cypher up more than \$0,000, including many regiments which have been cut up by the battle of Bull Run. However, it matters comparatively little whether the Rebels have 10,000 more or less troops. The strength of the Rebels is not in their superior numbers, but in their unity; in their fierce determination to fight to the bitter end; in the freedom of their commanding Generals from all political and civic interference.

HOW WAR IS MADE IN THE SOUTH.

instance civic interference.

How war is made in the south.

In the South, the war is controlled by the soldier; the political power is subservent to the military. The commanding Generals in the South, untrammeled by lay influences, and in full enjoyment of the confidence of the people, are at liberty to develop the full se ps of their military to develop the full se ps of their military genius; Juff Davis dances attendance upon Beauregard, no Beauregard upon Jeff Davis; but a lastinde gives wings to the genius of a General. Unity and distinctness of purpose constitutes another element of Southern strength. Unionists may still exist, but their voices are stifled or silent. For all practical purposes, the Union sentiment has cased to exist in Eastern Virginia and in the Rebel States generally. For all practical purposes, Union sentiment is dead, dead, dead. Unity of purpose is exhibited on all sides by a hearty determination to annihilate the invading foe. Distinctness of purpose is likewise exhibited on all sides by an all-pervading consideration that the war is waged for the defense of Southern homes and firesides, of Southern nationality.

The harred of the Yankee is fiere; and bitter. It is a hatred bottled up for years past, and now exploding with indiscribable lary. To compare it to the hatred of the English Cavaliers against the Puritans would be standering those Cavaliers. It is a hatred fanned by all the evil passions of politicians disappointed in their time hallowed rule over the North. It is a hatred fanned by all the evil passions of politicians disappointed in their time hallowed rule over the North. It is a hatred found its climax in the momination of Mr. Lincoln. "Rather than owe all giance to Lincoln." say the Cavaliers, "we would become subjects of France or Englan! or Russia, if we should not be able to indication our independence."

Lincoln represents to the Southern mind all that is nost uncorgenial to them in

we should not be able to m intain our in-dependence."

Lincoln represents to the Southern mind all that is most uncongenial to them in Yankee civilization; the rising power of the free West makes there bond South stagger and despair; and rememb r that despair is another element of Southern strength. And to this, that the South boasts of having ruled this country since the foundation of the Government, of having suppled the principal Presidents and statesmen, and of having held the most important functions in the military, naval and diplomatic, and in almost all naval and diplomatic, and in almost all branches of the public service; and depend upon it, it will not reliaquish its power without a deadly struggle. This disposition on their part is increased by their contempt for what they call the imbeelilty and incompetency of Northern politicisms.

THE SOUTHERN FEELING AND STRENGTH I have penetrated to this city at this mos I have penetrated to this city at this most perilous moment at great personal risk, because I deem it of the utmost importance that some one should be able to let you know the truth, and nothing but the trutd, about the public feeling in this region. This feeling is to resist to the bitgion. This feeling is to resist to the bit-ter end—to remain for all time separated from the North. It is a feeling intensified by the hatred to which I referred, and deriving a new force from the retreat of our army at Bull's Run. At this solemn moarmy at Bull's Run. At this solemn moment of our nation's history, he who gives truth to the nation is its greatest benefactor. Let the North fully understand the temper of its enemy, and it may be in future better prepared to overpower him. I repeat, then, that this enemy is most formidable in the intensity of its enmity, in the independence vouchsafed to its multiparty commanders, in the unity and distinctness of its purpose, in its defensive portion upon its own soil, and in the guerrilla character of its forces; for its army consists not so much in so many disciplined regiments, but rather in guerrilla bands,

regiments, but rather in guerrilla bands, led and composed in many instances by the owners of the soil, by the "gentlemen," the "planters," who, like so many feudal barons, lead and accompany their men to the battle-field.

THE STATE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE SOUTH-ERN ARMY-THE ELEMENTS OF THE SOUTH-ERN PORCE.

Discipline is apparently laxer in the Southern than in the Northern army; a certain good fellowship exists between the Southern officer and the private which does not exist in the North. Many of the army are young men fresh from school, boiling over with the enthusiasm of youth; others are genuine or decayed gentlement the first anxious to give a good account of

THE ELEMENTS OF WEAKNESS OF THE

REBELS.

The blockade, in cutting off many of their supplies, constitutes one of these elements. Next in importance must be mentioned the comparative weakness of South and North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—most of the available troops of these States having been sent to Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. Captain Delong, a brother-in-law of Beauregard, has just lett for Tennessee, and the necessity for needed reinforcement to that State, as well as to Missouri and Western Virginia, will diminish the forces in the above named States from day to day, as the new regiments raised or raising will be required for Richmond, Manassas and along the Potomac, several regiments having been sent within the last few days to increase the forces opposite Eastern Maryland, with a view either of effecting a ercssing into that State, or of preventing the National army from reaching Manassas through the Potomac. Artillery has also been sent to the Potomac, to Acquia Creek, and other points, and more with be sent from day to day.

and other points, and more will be sent from day to day.

At Acquia Creek, where Capt. Lynch, of Dead Sea fame, is commander, there are two b terie sup o ed by two regiments; Dead Ses lame, is commander, there are two b teste sup o ed by two regiments; several owner regiments are within a few miles distance on the way to Fredericksburg; and troops and batteries are on other parts of the river; a Tennessee regiment under Col. Bate, near Evansport, an important point, where the rebels pay a large salary to a man—the sons of Evans, after whom the point, consisting of his house, is called—for the purpose of crossing over with boats, the river being small there and the crossing effected in 25 minutes. The garrisoning of all these Virginia and Maryland points will soon absorb a considerable number of troops. Fredericksburg, within an hour's ride by railway from Acquia Creek, and corresponding by rail with Manassas and Richmond, is defenseless. The weakness of the South in future will be in the necessity of dividing up its forces, which have hitherto been chiefly concentrated at Manassas. Soon after the battle of Bull's Run, a considerable body of artillery was sent to that place from Manassas, to be used at Bull's Run or Centreville or Fairfax Court House, as circumstances may prompt. At Manassas itself there are probably now between 40,000 and 50,000 men.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY. Drinking spirits or wine is not permitted by Beauregard, the Generals and officers offording an example of tenperance. This temperance system has undoubtedly contributed much to the efficiency of the troops. It is fortunate for the health of the troops that they are not permitted to indulge in liquors, especially as there are many other causes which are likely to injure it, particularly at Manassas and Bull Run, where an intolerable stench, emanating from imperfect burial of the dead, pervades the atmosphere. Manassas is, on the whole, at present one of the most stinking spots on the face of the globe. The only wretched hotel which was there has ing spots on the face of the globe. The only wretched hotel which was there has been closed. What is called the Guard House consists of an open shed in the street, where the prisoners are compelled to remain, exposed to the elements, until they are removed to Richmond. With the exception of Jeff. Davis, during his visit to Manassas, and a few of the Generals, the officers all have to sleep on the floor, and the headquarters of Beauregard, recently removed to Mr. Ware's house, resemble a dilapidated pig stye on a large scale. Manassas, however, will continue to be the great focus of the Virginian army.

great focus of the Virginian army. THE BULL'S RUN FRENZY.

The frenzy which seized this place after the news from Bull's Run baffles every description. The news took every one by surprise. A deteat was expected, not a victory. All those who were in the battle agree in stating that they were retreating, when about 5,000 men from Johnston's forces at Winchester, under Gen. Smith, came to their succor. Smith, while in the ears with his men, heard the regring of forces at Winchester, under Gen. Smith, came to their succor. Smith, while in the ears with his men, heard the roaring of cannon and musketry, and though at some distance from the battle-field, ordered the cars to be stopped, and hurrying at double quick-step through the woods, came in the nick of time—to beget a false alarm among our troops; for the clouds of dast of his troops seem to have been mistaken by our men for an immense army. If they had known that the whole consisted only of about 5,000 men, they would certainly not have given up the battle. To me the retreat of our army is as finexplicable as it is to the Rebel Commander and men, and it can only be accounted for by the theory of panic; which, in fact, is unaccountable, and like superstition, unmans men and deprives them of their senses.

All here agree that our troops fought admirably; the attack was excellently planned,

mirably; the attack was excellently planned, and that defeat stared them all the time in the face. Yet while admitting the acciin the face. Let while admitting the accidental character of their victory, the Rebels talk as if this victory settled the questiou, and in the overweening confidence of their impregnability, they actually condescend to be magnanimous, and express kind feelings for the prisoners, of whom there are upward of 1,000 here.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

A Card from Lieutenant Thomas Steele, of Woodford.

Editors Louis ille Courier: At half past 2 o'clock on Wednesday evening, I got on the train from Lexington to Louisville. As I passed through Frankfort, I was pointed out to a Union man, (modest name for a Lincoln man,) to another of the same sort. The Lincoln man of Frankfort was the Jack Pruett, of Frankfort. (I suppose his de. The Lincoln man of Frankfort was the Jack Pruett, of Frankfort. (I suppose his devotedness to the Lincoln cause is to have his brother released from working on the Government works at Cairo.) When I arrived in Louisville, I was watched secretly by two men until 9 o'clock Thursday morning when weekf

others are genuine or decayed gentlemen; the first anxious to give a good account of themselves, the others rejoicing over an occasion to retrieve their reputation; the brief-less lawyers patientless doctors, constituency-less politicians, the care-less planters, who make up the genteel society of the South, constitute another large portion of the army, and all these men, who for years have been brawling in the pot-houses of Richmond and Washington, have now an occupation most congenial to their fighting proclivities. Add to these the loafers, pathers and vagabonds of the South, and the miscellancous rabble which makes up the plebian population of Dixie's land, and you have a glimpse of the elements of our opponents.

Some of the privates, however, in the South, as in the North, are men of wealth and high social position, while those who belong to the less aristocratic classes bring the same individualism to the battle field. Every one seems anxious to repel the Yankee upon his own hook, and to kill as many of the enemy as possible.

All this gives to the army a guerrilla character, and the commanders fully inderstanding the element with which they have to deal, shrewdly pander to his individualism, and the relation between the officers and privates is more that of friends, all bent on one and the same purpose, than of superiors and subalterns, though the officers belong almost exclusively to the higher classes, and are surrouncel with the prestize hovering in the South round the "gentleman."

Beaurerard more than any other South.

us, we having to pay to take our baggage back to the St. Cloud Hotel. In justice to Mr. Chas. Cotton, I will say that he said had he known who I was he would not have arrested me. I wish the people of Kentucky, and more especially the people of Kentucky, and more especially the people of Woodford, to read this.

I give, herewith, the list of letters opened by Mr. Lincoln's offleers in Lonisville. One directed to Maj. Araold Harris, Richmond. One directed to President Davis, written by Capt. Abe Buford, of Woodford—Harris being prisoner in Richmond. One directed to President Davis, written to him by Miss Maggie Harris, daughter of Maj. Harris, asking that other letters may be delivered to her father.—I another to Maj. Harris, by his wife, who is now staying in Woodford with Capt. Baford. One to J. H. Weller, from Maysville. One to Mr. Woodson, from Frankfort. One to Mr. Pa nes Smith, from Woodford, from his mother. One to James D. Campbell, and one to Col. C. W. Field. Nothing was found in the above letters.

Respectfully, THOS. STEELE, Jr. August 22, 1861.

A Northern View of the War from is the idol of the soldiers, and the hero of the South. of a patriotic citizen of Missouri, who has been sorely persecuted for opinion's sake. by the minions of the Northern Despot-

MISSOURI. The greatest 'mongst the Western States, The truest 'mongst the Border States, Thou stoods't near 100 years, Though now suffused in tears.

Oh, Missouri! Oh, Missouri! With what fury Is thy peace assailed! Deep thy glory vailed! Are thy fields destroyed? Sore thy folks annoyed? Thy rivers deep and mighty, Thy hills so free and sightly, Thy forests tall and stout, Echo thy freemen's shout.

Thy springs so pure embowered, Thy mines so rich o'rflowered, Thy meads, so green and blooming, List to their cannon's booming.

peers
Are famous in all Western lays
That sing of our happier days.

Thy statesmen, once so great and brave, Layed lowly in their quiet graves, Are roused up and infuriate At the ruins of their noble State.

Thy journals by the sword suppresse By spies thy rights of speech distress Thy leaders, office-bribed, suborned, All patriotism sapped and worned.

Thy men so kind, and yet so bold, By lies and intrigues often told, Incited, divided, and blind, A union of hearts cannot find. Oh, Missouri! Oh, Missou With what fury Is thy peace assailed! Deep thy glory veiled! Are thy fields destroyed? Sore thy felks annoyed? uri! Oh, Missouri!

Oh where can help be had When all thy sons are mad? Oh, would that thy daughters fair Could unite them by tearful pray'r!

Our foemen, wily and craven, Full of heli whilst prating of heaven, From their distant brine-land shore, Bespetted us with our own gore.

They expect to become our masters; The toil and the sweat of our brow Will they reap forever from now. Our judges and all our law-givers They'll send us from their codfish rivers; Our men will be granted no arms, Our women defiled for their charms.

Oh, Missouri! Oh, Missouri! With what fury Is thy peace assailed! Deep thy glory veiled! Are thy fields destroyed? Sore thy folks annoyed?

Then, mothers and maids of Missouri, Stir up your warriors' fury; Unite, in arms and in mind, Missourians of every kind; Inflame their zeal and their wrath That with thundering, lightning scathe, They do sweep our glorious land Of every hostile band! Then, lo! Missouri will rise, Before gladdened, radiant eyes, To greatness and power once more Great God! we pray you therefor

Sr. Louis, July 18, 1861.

From New York. The following extract from a private letpermitted to use, will be read with inter-

New York, Aug.16, 1861.

Things here look blue enough. Men in active business are prima facie broken.

Trades-people work for almost nothing, or are entirely without employment. The laboring class, God help them, for many, very many, are starving. Of the thousands of women and children who were depend-ent upon the exertions of those who volent upon the exertions of those who vol-unteered, and who expected to be cared for by the community in their destitution, but few realize ever even the smallest pittance. When the war broke out, everything was enthusiasm. Men crowded by hundreds and thousands to enlist. The business men contributed millions of dellars as a tree gift to the fewerment. The whole "free gift" to the Government. The whole city was enveloped in figs. Every one bedecked themselves with rosetts, badges, in the nasal membrane, also involves the bedecked themselves with rosetts, badges, and other ensignia of demonstrative patriotism. Almost daily Broadway was cleared from end to end to afford the pate gentry of a departing regiment, and the streets were alive with men and women as on a gala day. Not to be in uniform, bright gaudy, and dashing, was to be almost singular. "Dixie" was the favorite air, and "I am bound for Dixie" was in the mouth, and in the will, too, of nearly every male.—

By and-by the gallant Seventh Regiment, composed of the very flower of New York, and the boast of all, returned after a month's service. Their reception was cold. Why did they not wait to participate in the glorious campaign just begun? People were indignant to think any man could return on the eve of such triumphs as awaited the "Grand army of the Unioa," and so the Seventh lost prestige. Then came Bull kne, and immediately following, regiment after regiment returned, (their three months being up) each greeted as heroes because they were in the battle. But now in the seventh was and perforated with small boles. To Bull Rue, and immediately following, regiment after regiment returned, (their three months being up) each greeted as heroes because they were in the battle. But now comes the reports of commanders, and the details official. "Heroes," who had trumpeted their exploits, and could spin out a history of their daring by the hour, turn out to be cowards. The people begin to see that even the "invincible Fire Zouaves" are as good, if not better, at a race than anything else. Leaving here with over a thousand strong, and enlisted "for the war," they return scarce three hundred and fifty strong, demoralized, disorganized, if not disgraced. After all the talk, all the action, all the immense expenditure, and the vast amount of suff-ring entailed, nothing is accomplished. In stead of "the forts and other public property" being "repossessed," or even within reach, it is esteemed good news to learn that "Washington is out of danger;" that Fort Monroe is capable of resisting attack, and that Cairo can be successfully defended. All these things added to the depredations of privateers, and the palpable inefficiency of the blockade, and the consequent danger to commerce, have had a tendency to depress the minds of the people, and to cause them to consider the nature, as developed, of the undertaking in hand. Although many regiments are advertised as organizing, but one or two are really supveloped, of the undertaking in hand. Although many regiments are advertised as organizing, but one or two are really supplied with the minimum number of men required, and most of them are only in the imaginations of their "Colonels." Volunteering is dying fast, if not dead, is the truth, and only those who can find no other way of keeping soul and body together think of entering the ranks. The daily papers show this.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, on the Causes and Cure of Catarrh. LETTER NO. 1.

To the Editors of the Louisville Courier:
From the frequency of Catarrhal Affections as forerunners of genuine tuberculer consumption, the relationship between "Volds, Coughs, and Consumption" is unquestionably that of cause and effect. Too much attention can not be given to this fact.

By "Catarrh," commonly called "a cold in the head," I mean an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane that lines the nose. This membrane extends downwards, lining also the throat, larynx, windpipe, and bronchial tubes. We breathe through the nose; hence that part of the mucous membrane which lines the nasal passages first receives injury from sudden changes in the temperature of the air, or from any irritating matter it may contain. There are two kinds of Catarrh, "acute" and "chronic."

There are two kinds of Catarrh, "acute" and "chronic."

Chronic Catarrh follows the "acute" form, and is generally the direct consequence of leaving a "simple cold" to cure itself. It is met with in several forms. In the "first" we have merely a discharge of yellow or straw colored mucous which accumulates in the posterior nares, or above and behind the soft palate, and is "hawked" and cleared out from time to time during the day. In the "second" there are small sores formed inside of the nose, and the secretions become dry and hard, requiring almost constant attention to keep the nose free. In the "third" a false membrane is secreted from the diseased lining, which the patient removes from time to time. In the "fourth" the secretion "from the head" drops down into the throat, and the patient is frequently observed to "snuff up" and "hawk." Often the mucous membrane becomes ulcerated, and the discharge is then thin, yellow, and like "pus." In this form, too, there is often loss of smell, and the discharge has an offensive odor—especially is this the case when the ulceration eats through the membrane to the bone. I have several such case now under treatment, and among them a little girl only six years. through the membrane to the bone. I have several such cases now under treatment, and among them a little girl only six years old. Generally, during the summer months, the active symptoms of Chronic Catarrh become mild, but regularly return in an aggravated form on the approach of winter. Those suffering from Chronic Catarrh are very subject to take cold, and will have one or more attacks every winter.

Consumption has several stages. It has

Consumption has several stages. It has a first or "forming" stage, and a last or "ulcerated" stage. The lungs do not become immediately stuffed with tubercles, or corroded by foul ulcers. It is only after months and often years of irritation—of slow insidious progress—from the slight "caturh" to the scated "bronchitis," from slow insidious progress—from the slight "caturin" to the seated "bronchitis." from "bronchitis" to the first deposition of a little speck of "tuberculous matter" in a single lobule; from the first depositions of tubercle to the filling up of a whole lobe or a whole lung with this matter, and its festering and burrowing among the delicate air cells, until the whole of the lung discased becomes reduced to a mass of hopeless disorganization—that this dreaded malady reaches its last and final stage. The error is too wide spread among the people, and too general even among the physicians, to rigard Consumption as a disease, marked not only by "cough," but by the expectoration of "pus," by "hetic fever," "night aweats," and wasting of flesh and strength. In other words, to apply the name Consumption only to the last stage of the disease. Were this otherwise, we should not have to listen, with feelings of pity and sorrow, to such expressions as "it's only a Catarrh," "the disease is all in the throat," or "it is only a slight bronchial affection." Alas! there are lew who suffer from these affections, trifling and unimportant as they may seem, that do not sooner or later, fill a consumtrifling and unimportant as they may seem, that do not, sooner or later, fill a consum-

tive's grave! TREATMENT.

Chronic catarrh, like asthma and consumption, has hitherto had no remedy. It remains a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. Nor has failure resulted from the want of means of relief within our reach, or from the seat of the disease, or the malignity of its nature, for we can reach the diseased parts by all the forces of the materia medica—selids, fluids, and gases—and the disease itself is only a simple chronic inflummation. Physicians have failed because they have never striven to succeed earnestly and rationally. They have generally been satisfied with squirtsucceed earnestly and rationally. They have generally been satisfied with squirting a little water up the nose, and in prescribing an "alterative," by the stomach, which, of course, does no good. Catarrh is rarely found as a disease of the nose alone, but is generally accompanied by more or less hoarseness, showing that the irritation, which exists in greatest intensity in the nasal membrane, also involves the larynx and lining of the windpipe. We cannot, therefore, hope to remove it by ap-

strument, I was in the habit of using an elastic tube, sealed at the extremity with wax, and perforated with small holes. To this I fitted a piston, and used it as a syringe. Since then I have brought this instrument to its present perfectioe. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in making these applications. Even little children submit to them from day to day, and get up from the chair laughing. By this simple treatment, I have been able to break up the most inveterate chronic catarth in from four to ten weeks, and so generally successful has it been, that I doubt if I will fail in one case out of a hundred, when properly and faithfully employed.

Unfortunately, catarrh is too generally treated with equal neglect by both physicians and patients, until it becomes lost sight of in the disastrous consequences to which it gives rise. We know that it exists, in a greater or less degree, in all forms of pulmonary disease; that it usually exists before any symptoms of disease in the lungs have been manifested, and that it is the direct consequence of these "colds in the head" which become practically known to most of us two or three times a year. Catarrh is the great teeder of pulmonary irritation, and by no other means can we so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by cutting off the catarrhal affection.

There is one other point which ought not to be overlooked in speaking of catarrh. This disease is the cause of that huskiness in the voice, and loss of clear-

There is one other point which ought not to be overlooked in speaking of catarrh. This disease is the cause of that huskiness in the voice, and loss of clearness and tone which so many young people experience in singing. Notating is more unpleasant than for a young lady, when asked to sing to be compelled to stop every few minutes to clear the voice, and finally break down. How many of these warnings we receive, and yet disregard them until bronchitts or consumption take the place oronchitis or consumption take the place of catarrh, and the bloom of health gives place to the hectic of decline.

My next letter will be "sore throat."
Your ob't serv't,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 57 East Tweltth street, N. Y.
No. 57 East Tweltth street, N. Y.
Note.—Dr. Hunter, the writer of the
above letter, is now at the Louisville Hotel,
where he may be consulted by these suffering from bronchial and pulmonary
compositions.

Ger. James Shields, a distinguished General in the Mexican war, and formerly Senator in Congress from Illipois, has been again called to the field. The President has appointed him a Brigadier General of volunteers.—[Washington Intelligencer.

Louisville Gold Pen Manufact

LOUISVILLLE

SATURDAY MORNING..... AUGUST 24.

The Outrage on the Courier. If the French Emperor should prohibit the circulation of the "London Times," or the " Morning Herald," in any part of his dominions, we might consider it a very unwise and useless measure, but it could not properly be called an outrage. If the English people should become so much disgusted with "La Patrie," or "Le Journal des Debats," as to refuse to read them, or even to permit them to enter their houses, we might deem them very silly, but we could not deny them the right to choos their own reading and that of their familice. But if, on the other hand, the British Ministry should authorize a military subaltern forcibly to suppress any or a'l of the metropolitan or provincial journals of the Kingdom, athls own irresponsible discretion, in defiance of the fundamental law securing the uncontrolled freedom of the press, we should not hesitate to pronounce it an unparalleled outrage. The Journal and the Democrat of this city, by their truculent advocacy of the war against Tennessee, made themselves distasteful to the people of that State, and they refused to permit them to come into their families, although they had paid the subcription price. It may be that they were very foolish to deprive themselves of so much elegant and classical reading; but what has that to do with the violent illegal suppression of the Courier and other papers of St. Louis, by the underlings of the military despot at Washington? We are supposed, (most violent presumption!) to be living under the Constitution of the United States.

The rulers at Washington, (oh still more violent presumption!) are supposed to gov ern in accordance with the provisions of that once sacred, but now desecrated 'palladium of freedom, one of the plainest provisions of which is, that Congress shall pass no law impairing the freedom of speech or of the press. The forcible suppression, therefore, of the St. Louis papers, and of the Courier, was an illegal, unconstitutional outrage .-It is true, that Attorney General Bates and Circuit Judge Muir have, in the superfluity of their legal acumen, discovered that whatever the Congress of the United States cannot do by law, the President and his underlings are competent to do withcut law. But plain, honest people may have no more sense than to think that such legal judgments are greater outrages upon truth, as well as freedom, than the violent suppression of the news paper press.

It is very poor consolation for us when we are wronged and injured by our own Government, to tell us that other Govern ments, or the people of other States have done wrong towards somebody else. Were ever a great people so befooled and tricked out of their liberties before? What if the Government of J. Davis & Co. be the worst tyranny that ever afflicted a down-trodden people, is that any reason why the Government of A. Lincoln & Co. should crush out, by military violence, the freedom of speech and of the press? Whatever may be said of the authorities of the Confederate States, they have not yet reached this towering height of despotis

The Louisville Journal, in its issue yesterday, was most inflammatory, and its leading editorials were calculated to inaugurate civil war in Kentucky. Does the Journal desire civil war? Is there anything which can justify the people of our noble State in going to war with each other? By adhering in good faith to the principle of neutrality, accepted by all parties in Kentucky, peace may be permanently preserved; abandon neutrality, make Kentucky the camping ground of Lincoln soldiers, and at once we have war upon us-war far more terrible than that which now desolates Missouri. We do not desire to see Kentuckians warring against each other; we desire that peace may be preserved; but at the same time, if war is inaugurated by the Lincoln party in the State, the Southern Rights men, whilst deploring the necessity, will nevertheless defend their lives, liberty, and property. They have borne calmly all the taunts of the Lincoln party; they are comparatively unarmed; they will never inaugurate war or advise the violation of Kentucky neutrality, but they would be less than men if they did not resist at all hazards and to the last extremity any effort to enslave them, as the people of Missouri and Maryland are now enslaved.

The Southern Rights men, we repeat, would deplore war; but between resistance and submission to tyranny our people will not hesitate to choose. We know that our friends have scarcely recognized that the Lincoln party would attempt to force war upon Kentucky. But the evidence is daily eccumulating that such is the purpose of the desperate leaders of that party. We rould therefore urge them to ceaseless figilance. Commit no violence, but be propared to resist aggression; be not cared away by sudden excitement; but if war is inaugurated,-strike boldly and strike

" Blood and Thunder, " The Journal yesterday was filled with "blood and thunder" articles. The fury of

the editor reminds us of one of Lucian's pleasant stories. "Jupiter and a countryman were walking together, conversing with great freedom and familliarity upon the subject of heaven and earth. The countryman listened with attention and acquiescence, while Jupiter strove only to convince him; but, happening to hint a doubt, Jupiter turned hastily around and threat ened him with his thunder. 'Ah! ah!' says the countryman, 'now, Jupiter, I know you are wrong; you are always wrong when you appeal to your thunder."

The Frankfort Commonwealth openly advocates the payment, by Kentucky, of eight hundred thousand dollars, the sum assessed upon the State by the Lincoln Government, to carry on the war against the South. It is proposed that the State shall issue bonds sufficient to realize the amount, and the taxes are to be increased sufficiently to meet the annual interest upon

the bonds.
Will the Commonwealth inform us under what provision of the Constitution the State can assume a debt of nearly one million dollars, and impose a tax to pay the interest on the debt, without submitting the question to the people for ratification or

HARD WORK RECRUITING .- We learn, from a reliable source, that recruiting for King Lincoln in Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love, is hard work, indeed. There are some fifteen or twenty recruiting offices in the city, with but precious few reNeutrality of Kentucky.

The policy of neutrality was inaugura ed by the so-called Union party of Kentucky, and accepted by the Southern Rights party. It was adopted to protect the soil of Kentucky from invasion either by the General Government or the Confederate States. Accepting the neutrality of Kentucky as a policy to be respected, Gen. McClellan, immediately after his consultation with Gen. Buckner, reminded Gov. Magoffin that the authorities of Ten-

nessee, in taking possession of an island on the Mississippi, belonging to Kentucky, had violated an agreement, by which it was understood that neither belligerent should 'hold, occupy, or possess" any portion of Kentucky soil. Gov. Magoffin at once notified the authorities of Tennessee of the alleged violation of the agreement, and the Confederate troops were promptly withdrawn from Kentucky soil. A far more aggravated occurrence took place at Co umbus about the same time-Federal soldiers entered the town of Columbus, captured a secession flag, and then withdrew to their encampment at Cairo. This act, nowever, was disavowed and condemned by the authorities at Cairo. Here, then are two instances in which the neutrality and the inviolability of Kentucky soil ha been recognized by the authorities both of the General Government and the Confederate States.

The neutrality of Kentucky it is now

wowed was adopted as a mere "temporary expedient"-and having served the purose for which it was intended, is now to be thrown off. Federal troops are to occupy and hold Kentucky soil, and our State is to become "actively loyal." This is the forward movement of the leaders of the Union party," and they are evidently determined to carry out this programme; peaceably if they can-forcibly if they must. Already a Federal encampment has been stablished in Garrard county, and it is boldly proclaimed, that if in the exercise of his unquestioned right, the Governo: of the State, shall require the disbandment of the troops now at Camp Dick Robinson that his authority will be disregarded and resisted, and civil war thus inaugurated in our midst. Is the neutrality of Kentucky to be a mere sham or is it to be maintained in letter or spirit-is a question to be determined by the people of our State. It is well known that whenever the General Government stations troops on our soil, or ssumes military jurisdiction over it, then our neutrality is gone. Violated by the General Government, it will be no longer respected by the State of Tennessee. Kentucky has no right to claim exemption from the presence of the troops of the Confederate States; if she permits encamp ments of the Lincoln troops upon he own soil

The abandonment of neutrality by th eaders of the Union party means, and is doubtless intended to mean, war-war in its most revolting and repulsive form. By maintaining inviolate the neutrality of our State, war may be averted, but not other wise. Are the leaders of the Lincoln party in Kentucky so deluded as to suppose that Tennessee, with an efficient army of from forty to fifty thousand men, will quietly submit to the occupation of the soll of Kentucky by Lincoln's soldiers without offering any resistance? If that should be the expectation of the Union party, it will be grievously disappointed. It may as well be understood now as at any other time, that Tennessee will resist by the entire military force of the State the occupa tion of Kentucky soil by the General Government. She has scrupulously respected the neutrality of our State; but she is unare to maintain it unimpaired ourselves and to require its observance by the Lincoln Government. The violation of our neutrality will precipitate war. It will be resisted by the people of our State, and by

the authorities of Tennessee. The movements in Kentucky are regarded with great solicitude by our brethren of Tennessee, and they will do nothing calculated to inaugurate war. They have determined that Kentucky herself shall be the first to abandon her position of neutrality; and, if our people do so, of course we can no longer demand that Tennessee shall respect our neutrality, when Kentucky herself does not respect it.

Gen. Anderson has been assigned by the Government at Washington the Department of Cumberland, comprising the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. Whenever he attempts to exercise the power confided to him, then it will be rightfully regarded by Tennessee-as Tennessee is made to constitute a portion of his department-as an invasion of her soil, as well as a violation of the neutrality of Kentucky, and as such, will be resisted "at all hazards and to the last extremity."

The probable course of the authorities of Tennessee in the event of the military occupation of Kentucky by Federal troops, is clearly stated in the following timely article from the Nashville Union and American. We commend its attentive perusal and consideration to the people of Kentucky:

[From the Nashville Union and American.] Kentucky and Tennessee.

Kentucky and Tennessee.

It is announced by telegraph that Gen. Robt. Anderson has left Washington for Kentucky, to take military command in the district assigned him by the Rump Government, composed of the States of Kentucky, and Tennessee. The State of Kentucky, he expects, will offer no opposition to his assumption. But Tennessee, he must know, being a member of the Confederate States, will regard his movement as an effort to invade her soil, trample upon her rights, and inaugurate a bloody war within her territory, for the purpose of fastening upon her citizens the usurpation of Lincoln. If Kentucky should allow him, with such an object, either to march troops across her territory or to take command of those already there, all obligation on the part of Tennessee to respect a neutrality which has already been disregarded, and, in that case, will prove to have been a mere mockery, will have been discharged. The commanders of our volunteers will not then be under the slightest obligation to refrain from marching on Kentucky soil, if it shall appear to them that they can thus more efficiently defend their own State, and prevent an invasion of their own State, and prevent an invasion of their own Soil.—Kentucky has no right whatever to allow the Hessian soldiery to make her territory a camp from which to assail her neighbor. Kentucky has no right whatever to allow the Hessian soldiery to make her territory a camp from which to assail her neighbor-ing State, and then claim exemption from the presence of our troops. We have the right to seek out and meet a enemy, wherever we may choose to attack him, and if our neighbor gives him a harbor for his hostile armaments, she must take the consequences.

while the great body of our citizens While the great body of our citizens would deeply regret the necessity for such a step, and would only do so, as a measure of detense against an enemy, taking care to assail no right of any friendly and peaceable citizen of Kentucky, yet, we may say, that our people are a unit in believing themselves justifiable in meeting and driving back an invader, who is marshaling his armaments on Kentucky soil, for our destruction.

destruction.

We devoutly and sincerely trust it may never come to this. We hope that Kentuckians and Tennesseeans may never be compelled to meet as enemies on the field to battle. But Tennessee and all her citizens know that their skirts will be clear of the blood that shall flow in such an unnatural war. They have done all that a friendly State can do, to avoid hostilities with Kentucky or any of her citizens.—

They have respected the declared neutrality of Kentucky, when Kentucky did not the sound of the company of sixty-five strong, who practice target shooting every week, and are excellent marks women. A similar company exists in Waco.—

[Texas paper.]

have sufficient respect for it herself. They

have sufficient respect for it herself. They have scrupulously refrained from any act that could be considered a violation of, or an attack upon the chosen position of both her parties, and of her Executive and Legicative authorities, which was solemnly and clearly announced.

They have determined that Kentucky should herself be the first to abandon this position. After that, they will hold them selves free to assume such position and to take such action as their honor and interest may demand. They have witnessed, with the deepest regret, that one portion of Kentucky has been made a harbor for hostile troops, which we are sem-officially of Kentucky has been made a harbor for hostile troops, which we are sem-officially told are intended for the invasion of Tennessee. If Gen. Anderson should take command of these troops, assuming as he does to be the commander in Tennessee and Kentucky, there can no longer be any reasonable doubt of his intentions. Selfrespect and a regard for our own safet will then require that we should adopt such

will then require that we should adopt such measures as may be necessary to repel his intended raid.

We, therefore, call upon the true men of Kentucky to take such action as shall exclude from the limits of their State this Federal General, whose intentions cannot be doubted nor disguised. And, in the event they fail to do so, we solemnly and cornectly advise our military authorities to prepare to meet and drive back the invaders, whenever and wherever they may do so, to the whenever and wherever they may do so, to the best advantage and under the most favorable

Programme of the Union Party. The Louisville correspondent of the Nev York Herald, who is evidently well poeted in the movements of the leaders of the Lincoln party, intimates a probable change of programme. It has heretofore been the avowed policy of the Unionists of this State to invade East Tennessee, and to farnish arms to the Union citizens of that State. For some unexplained reason, this programme is to be changed, and the Legslature will inaugurate a new movementthe calling out of a provisional army. This army is to be stationed on the southern border of Kentucky, for the pur pose of enforcing the blockade, and pro tecting the interests of the State. "For this purpose," says the Correspondent of the Herald, "it is designed to legalize the Home Guard, and disband the State Guard." Such is now the avowed policy of th

Union party-to establish a provisional army along the border of Tennessee, prepared at any moment to inaugurate hostilities The inevitable result of such a proceeding on the part of the Legislature, will certainly have the effect of precipitating war; and in our opinion, it will be adopted with a view to bring about a conflict between this State and Tennessee. The leaders o the Union party have thrown off the mask they are now openly for war; they are clandestinely shipping guns to their partizane; they are establishing military encamp ments, and the last move, before they openly commence war, will be to disband the State Guard. Perhaps, the Southern Rights men will tamely submit to the carrying out of the Lincoln, programme; perhaps they may not. In either event, we have no fears whatever as to the ultimate destiny of Kentucky. If peace prevails, as we carnestly hope it may, Kentucky, in less than twelve months, will be united with the Southern Confederacy; if war is luaugurated by the Lincoln Administration Kentucky will be with the South in less than sixty cays. The Southern Rights men are desirous of peace, but they will not be unprepared to defend their rights and liberties, whenever they may be assailed.

We subjoin the following letter to the New York Herald, written from this city, under date of August 15, 1861. It diecloses clearly the plans of the Lincoln party, and coming from a supporter of Lin coln, its predictions are entitled to much weight: [From the Correspondence N. Y. Herald 1

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE. Menacing Attitude of Tennessee—Intended in vasion of Kentucky—Demand for the Dis persion of the Union Soldiers in Kentucky persion of the Union Soldiers in Kentucky. From what I can glean from the leaders here, I understand that Nelson's plan for furnishing arms to the East Tennessecans will have to give blace to another, which it is proposed shall be inaugurated by the Kentucky Legislature. This plan is somewhat allied to that of which I have given you notice—the calling out of a provisional army. It is proposed that the Legislature shall station troops on the Southern border of the State to enforce the blockade and protect her interests. For this purpose it

of the State to enforce the blockade and protect her interests. For this purpose it is designed to legalize the Home Guard and disband the State Guard.

The Rebels want but little encouragement to inaugurate a war like that in Mis souri, of the guerrilla kind, and it is hoped this sort of action will avoid that. It may be some a princip is that Tenprove so. My own opinion is, that Tennessee will not give us time to do this, and nessee will not give us time to do this, and it is thought by many that they will invade Kentucky before the Legisiature meets, disarming the few Home Guard companies along the Southern line, and place their arms in the hands of the Kentucky Rebels. That such is the policy of the Tennessecans, persons likely to be well informed have told me, and with the 50,000 men under arms in her borders, I do not know why she may not do so. A Major Fulkerson, holding command in the force in Fentress county, Ky., has been heard to say that it was the policy of Tennessee to invade Kentucky if the troops now at Crab Orchard and Bryantsville are not dispersed. He said they could enter Kentucky with 25,000 men. It is well known they are gathering men. It is well known they are gathering along the line, expressing the determina-tion not to allow Tennessee to be made the

tion not to allow Tennessee to be made the battle ground, but to carry the war into Kentucky.

I learn that Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has written to Magoffin on this subject, demanding a dispersion of the United States soldiers in Kentucky, ora disavowal of any intention to invade East Tennessee. Gov. Magoffin will in a day or two, promulgate his proclamation for the dispersing of these troops. It will not be heeded.

Camp Dick Robinson. We understand that the Commissioner appointed by Gov. Magoffin to the General Government have been instructed to pretest against the occupation of Kentucky soil by the Federal troops, and are also authorized to request the disbandment of the forces now stationed at Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard county. We earnestly trust that their mission may be successful, and civil war thus averted from our State-Gov. Magoffin will e : haust all peaceful efforts to secure t'e disbandment of the Federal troops now encamped in Garrard county. If no satisfactory arrangement is effected by the Commissioners to Washington, it will then be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation, requesting the misguided Individuals now at Camp Dick Robinson to return quietly to their homes, and not be guilty of the great crime of forcing war upon our people. If Camp Dick Robinson is broken up, and Lincoln troops are kept out of Kentucky, we will most certainly have peace. If not, we will have war.

The abolition papers of Cincinnati are swift apologists for the outrages comnitted at Camp Robinson, alias Camp Hoskins, in Kentucky, and have regular correspondents in said Camp. They call them Upion volunteers. That is they are to be used to help King Lincoln to subju-

gate Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Commercial designates

Letter from Gen. Lucius Desha.

We subjoin a letter from Gen. Lucius Desha, to the editors of the Louisville Democrat, correcting the misrepresentations in regard to the recent stoppage of the shipments of arms and munitions of war to the Lincoln encampment in Garrard county. The people of Harrison are in favor of maintaining, in letter and spirit, the doctrine of neutrality, and, in our opinion, their recent action was right, patriotic, and is indorsed by every true man in Kentucky. The following is the letter refer-CYNTHIANA, KY., Aug. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Harney, Hughes & Co: GENTLEMEN:—I ask you to do me the justice to correct a misrepresentation contained in an article in your paper of Sunday last under the head of "Another Outrage." It is not true that thirteen car loads of arms, including six pieces of articles. loads of arms, including six pieces of artillery, were stopped here and sent back to Covington. It is not true that I "demanded of Mr. Bowler a written guarrantee that no more arms would be brought to Kentucky by the General Government, threatening that if it was done again the road would be destroyed."

The facts, of which the article referred to is an entire perversion, are as follows: Mr. Bowler spent last Friday in Cynthiana, Having stated to a number of citizens that, learning the day previous there had been

learning the day previous there had been shipped from Covington arms and muni tions for Hoskins' Cross Roads, in Garrard county, the train having them aboard then at Falmouth, he had ordered them to be taken off at that point and sent back to Covington, and that he had resolved no Covington, and that he had resolved no more arms, etc., should be carried on the road without proper guarantees to indemnify the company for losses.— Near sunset that evening the train arrived which it was said had had the arms aboard, and a passenger on the train immediately preceding it having stated he knew the arms, etc., were on the freight train, a number of the best citizens of our county being present, and who believed such action, viz: sending Government arms to Government troops encamped in the State, was in violation of the position taken by Kentucky, of neutrality, and desirous to see that neutrality maintained and strictly carried out, expressed their feers that Mr. B. had deceived them; whereupon I suggested to Mr. Bowler, with whereupon I suggested to Mr. Bowler, with a view to satisfy the community, that it would be well to suffer an examination of

would be well to suffer an examination of the train to be made, to which he readily complied. A committee of two gentlemen made the examination and reported that no arms or munitions were on the train.

I beg leave to add that I hold no commission, as intimated by you, from the Governor. The only commission I hold is from the freemen of my county, as their representative in the General Assembly, the great majority of whom, I am happy to say, are in favor of maintaining, in letter and spirit, the doctrine of neutrality.

In conclusion, I hope you will pardon me for suggesting the propriety of being a me for suggesting the propriety of being a little more careful in penuing articles for publication calculated to do injustice to individuals, merely upon the statement a "passenger." LUCIUS DESHA.

Gen. Pope's War Policy.

The war policy of Gen. Pope will doubt less hereafter be the war policy of the Administration. For an alleged outrage com mitted by certain eitizens of Marion county, Missouri, Gen. Pope stations his army at Palmyra, the county-seat, and levies a tax upon the people sufficient to pay all the expenses of the troops-and declares that the occupation of the county will continue until the marauders who fired upon a railroad train are captured and surrendered to the military authorities. The innocent are made to suffer for the guilty, and for an outrage committed by a few incividuals, which might have been redressed by an appeal to the legal authorities, Gen. Pope holds an entire community responsible, and imposes upon the people heavy taxation, and declares officially, that unless the people of the county in which his troops are stationed, furnish them daily with sufficient provisions for their sustenance, that forcibly taken from them.

The following is the proclamation of Gen. Pope. We commend it to the serious consideration of the people of Kentucky: [From the Quincy Whig. 17th.

Gen. Hurlbut, at Gen. Pope's order, it is presumed has issued the following interesting proclamation to the county authorities of Marion county, Missouri: HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, PALMYRA, Mo., Aug. 11, 1861,

County Authorities of Marion county, Mo .: By command of my superior officer, I have accupied your county seat. By like command, I require you to deliver every morning before 9 o'clock A. M., to Col. Smith, commanding Sixteenth Illinoise Regiment, the Following rations for his command:

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.
Salt pork or bacon	
Or in lieu thereof,	
Fresh beef	
Corn meal	
Beans	
Or rice	
Coffee	
Sugar (brown, dry)	
Vinegar	5½ gals
Soap	
Salt	
Potatoes, or mixed vegi	table diet 550 fbs
Molases	21/ gals
Wood	
Corn in ear	
Water sufficient for	
hau'ed.	-TRHARRE Cons
If these articles are	promptly furnished

If these articles are promptly furnished receipts will be given by Col. Smith. If not furnished, they will be taken from the most convenient persons and places, and the regiment will be billited upon the city of Palmyra, in private houses, according to the convenience of the regiment.

If your authorities wish to avoid this great will and inconvenience you will ful.

great evil and inconvenience, you will ful-fill this order.

The county of Marion will also be responsible, and compelled to pay all expenses of transportation, &c., for this axpedition, and of its support while here. This occupation will continue until the mar auders tion, and of its support while here. This occupation will continue until the mar auders who fired upon the train, and those who, in open day, disarmed Mr. Wilson, are captured and surrendered to the military authorities, and will be rigidly enforced. It the county authorities cannot be found, or are unwillining to act, the authorities of the city of Palmyra will be required to fill this order, and render their charges against the county. All persons who know of parties engaged in the above criminal acts, are required to give sworn information to us, or to Col. Smith, commanding Sixteenth Regiment.

Brigadier General, U. S. A.

By F. Alliare, Serg't Major.

The following significant facts are from the special Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange:

from the special Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange:

It is now almost beyond conjecture that two squadrons, or full companies, of Federal cavalry, were captured on last Thurday afternoon, within two miles of Alexandria, by two regiments of Confederates. The cavalry had on some unknown pretext made prisoners of several citizens of the county, and brought them into Alexandria; they then returned to make more arrests. Meantime, one of their prisoners escaped, and reaching the Confederate scouts, put them in possession of these facts; the result was a trap and a capture.

You remember the sneers of several of the leading Republican journals of New York, at the "faring sumptuously every day" of the Confederate army at Manassas, and how much they had to tell, "on distinguished authority," of the melancholy experience of Prince Napoleon among the covers and decanters of Beauregard. Now this I know, that on the Prince's return from Manassas, not only the officers of his suite but the French Minister, freely declared that his breakfast with Beauregard was delightful—the best he had in America. After breakfast he was invited to review six brigades under Johnston, Beauregard, and their respective staffs; and besides his general commendation, expressed in high terms of the appearance of the troops, manifested in a particular manner his admiration of the cavalry, which he explicitly declared to be equal, in men and horses, to the best in Europe. Eighteen hundred passed before him in a body.

LETTER FROM SIMPSON COUN. TY.

County Court Day—Speech of Col Grider—He avows himself in favor of the Lincon Government—Reply by R. J. Smith, Esq., &c.

FRANKLIN, KY., Aug. 20, 1861.

Mr. Editr:—times on the South Kentucky bord:r are growing very carnest; with a glimpse, now and then, ominous of war. Yesterday being our Simpson County Court day, several hundreds were in town; partly on business, and partly to discuss news and hear public speaking.

The reported non intercourse between Kentucky and Tennesse, said to be delared partly on account of treacherons vi-

clared partly on account of treacherous vi-olations of our neutrality by certain aides and abettors of Tennessee Tories, was sub-ject of varied remarks. Several fights, from private grudges and personal insult, occurred about town, in which some half dozen were badly hurt:

thus serving to give small vent to a preva-lent war-spirit.

Col. Grider was here, our Congressional Representative. He was among the civilians at the famous Manassas Races.

It is reported the Honorable gentleman, in the hurry of the moment, had the mis-

It is reported the Honorable gentleman, in the hurry of the moment, had the mis fortune to lose his hat.

A hard joker is said to have told the Colonel yesterday, that he thought he could have played eards on his coat tall, it stuck out so streight, at those terrible "Sunday races!" Truth; it was our quaint countryman, "Bill R.—."

In the atternoon, to a densely crowled Court Mouse, comprising men of all parties, Mr. Grider spoke—commencing, by boldly denying that he had voted for men and money as had been charged. Subsequently, he avowed, that he voted for the "Two hundred and My million loan bill!"

quently, he avowed, that he voted for the "Two hundred and Ifty million loan bill!" simply with, the view of supplying the government exigency! But that he stood roady to have voted for the \$400,000,000, and 400,000 men, as called for by the President!" But that he voted ney to the 500,000 men, because not demanded in the message.

He declared, with great emphasis, that he for one expected to pay his part of the direct tax! At this a storm of hisses greeted the speaker from all parts of the room, frustrating him considerably. Gradually recovering from the shock, he assumed a warlike appearance, vowing his longitu to

warlike appearance, vowing his loyalty to the Federal Government, and boldly advo-cating the establishment of a Home Guard, to be armed with General Government to be armed with General Government guns to preserve page and resist, on Kentucky soil, any that seek to war on the United States; affirming that he tor one, amid these perilous times (whatevercourse in the conflict others might think best), intended, upon his part, to stand unto death by the stars and stripes!

Thus ended this remarkable harangue, without any distinguishable pagement.

without any distinguishable nurrour of applause, yet with deep and abiding displeasure marked upon the countenrness of many who were his supporters in June less.

One who voted for him, Richard J. One who voted for him, Richard J. Smith, Esq., being vociferously called for, expressed himself much disappointed in Col. Grider's course; and, before winding up, made many able and elequent remarks in favor of Southern Rights. His speech was greeted with bursts of applause by a large crowd yet left, the incorrable Unionity by him of the control of the course of t

sts having already camoud.

Respectfully,

AMERICUS ALPIN. FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Recruiting for Camp Joe Holt under Difficulties—An Incident on the Cars. [Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

Bowling Grans, KY, Bowling Green, Kr, Aug. 21, 1861.

Editors Louisaille Courier: Several days since, one of the Lincoln recruiting officers for Camp Joe Holt, had a file of Dupes in company with him, awaiting the cars for Louisville, at one of the small siations, just above Cave City. The following incident will prove that they were dupes in fact, but promising spirits, rather too noble and true for the Federal service: Certain friends happened to meet them, and on making inquiry as to their desti ation and intentions, they replied that they were going into camp near Louisville, and purpose to defend Kentucky. This was denied in the most emphatic terms by their friends, which led to another urgent interview with the officer. He was forced to make this acknowlcer. He was forced to make this acknowledgment, which was yielded to with great reluctance: "You will, perhaps, have to go into Indiana, for convenience sake, to drill; and it may be, while there, take an oath to support the Federal Government." This was but the torch to the fuel, brought with the warning voice of friends. The speaker for the squad, seized his bowie-knife and sprang toward the officer, followed by his comrades. The cars just now arrived. The Lincolnite sought and gained the ladies apartment just ahead of his indignant recruits, who still pressed is forced to make this acknowlgames the lades aparties who still pressed after, and were only stayed from taking their just revenge, by the earnest solicitations of a venerable old Tennessean, who praised their daring and courage, but begans to the state of the state o

praised their daring and conged for his life.

The boys gathered up their baggage, and returned to their homes, and pleaged to herald forth the real intent of Luccin hirelings in the midst of their neighbors.

Yours, &c., LEX.

Neutrality-A Move in the Right Directon.

We have been informed, that quite a number of gentlemen of this city, leaders of the Union party, have, since the movement on the part of Lincoln and his friends, in this State to violate the neutrality, expressed themselves in terms of strong disapprobation with reference to that course of policy; and assert that they will ally themselves to that portion of our people who have determined to adhere to the neutrality, and if they must fight will fall into the ranks of those who will assist in its maintenance.

Looking to this end, therefore, a consultation was had, between Col. Caleb Walton, and W. W. Trimble, Esqs., on the part of the Union party, and Gen. Desha and W. W. Cleary, Esqs., on the part of the State Rights men, and after a free interchange of views, it was found that there was no clash of opinion as to the necessity of adherence and maintenance of neutrality. These gentlemen cannot be changed from Unionists into coercionists, nor can they be driven from the position of neutrality which the people of the State agreed so unanimously to sustain. It has given us peace and quiet, and the people will never change their position, to satisfy the few men in their party who are anxious to obtain offices in Lincoln's army, and that army to be made up of men from the ranks of the Union party. We have been informed, that quite a numup of men from the ranks of the Union party.

We have also been informed that a meet-

we have also been informed that a meeting will be held in Paris, composed of gentlemen from both parties, from Lexington, Nicholasville, Covington, Falmouth, Cynthiana and Paris, for the purpose of giving expression of their sentiments with reference to the proposed innvoation upon the laws of the State of Kentucky. We hope the move will prove successful.—[Cynthiana Nows

Letter from Woodford county-Public Meeting — Protest against the further Shipment of Arms over the Louisville and Lexington Railroad —If done the Road must take the consequences

WOODFORD COUNTY, Aug. 22.

Editors Louisville Courier: At a meeting of the citizens of Woodford county, held this day at Midway, it was resolved that we protest against any shipment of arms or munitions of war over the railroad to Lincoln's troops in Garrard or other Lincoln's troops in Garrard or other points, and that if any more are sent, the road will have to take the consequences. WOODFORD,

The Sock Business.

Since the can for socks for our young brave soldiers now fighting for Constitutional Liberty and equal rights in the South, has been made, we learn, that the patriotic ladies of Harrison, of all parties, have entered upon the kuitting business with a hearty good will, and in a short time, more than the required number from Harrison, will be reported ready for shipment.

ment.
Ladies, don't forget to work your name in the socks you are knitting for our brave boys, and when they are finished, wash and iron them neatly, and deliver them to Perry Wherritt, the Clerk of the County Court, who will forward them to Louisville.—[Cynthiana News.

Can't you come down another five?

Business Notices.

MONEY LOANED.-Ladies or gentlem equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds, late, etc., can be accommodated by applying Plate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office, 456 Market street, be-tween Third and Fourth, north side, five goors above Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby Col and Havana-plan Lotteries for sale, or for warded to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, homorable, and strictly confidential. A. BLAND. sep30 dtf

ADVICE.—As the hot season is approach ing, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.' It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof enough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicious to take. See the advertisement in another column. au. 5-d1m.

To Cash Buyers .- In conforming to the ustom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for each at a very heavy reduction. Their stock of Dress Goods is still very large, to which hey would call particular attention, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock s one of the largest in the city, embracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embreideries and Lace Goods Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of cash buyers. july1

FURNITURE.-Wharton & Bennett keep lways on hand a very large assortment cabinet farniture of every description at who sale and retail, chesp for cash. Their mott squick sales and small profits. Recollect the ice. 802 and 504, Market street, between Secon and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season. consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed line lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain and colored worsted grenadines, black gause de laine, broche barege, erape ba rege, all colors; embroidered English bar ge, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconete parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percels and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambries, table damasks and napkins, 16-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cettor

sheeting.
All of which will be sold low at
G. B. TABB'S,
Wark of str m37 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

MUSIC TEACHER.

A SOUTHERN Gentleman, competent to teach A Fiano, Guitar, Harp, Meloccon, Violin, Flute, &c., and the art of Vocalization, desires a sistent ton either in a 'chool, or in prate famil'er, Address, within a few days, D. P. Faulds, Music Dealer, to devil-, Ky. SITUATIONS WANTED,

Address S. M., Box 15, also 777 Louisvi le P. O. REMOVAL.

J MOORE has removed his LOTTERY and
EXCHANGE OFFICE from F fth, to wourth
street in the National Hotel Building adjoining
the office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased
to see both old and n we stomers.
Orders for Tickets in the popular Kentucky State
Lotte y oy mail or otherwise, snall receive prompt
attent on addressed
G. J. MOORE,
Louisville, Ky. The Throat, Lungs and Heart. CARD.

DR. HUNTER, of New York, Editor of the New York Journal of Diseases of the Chet, Ac., has arrived in Louisville, and taken rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where on and after Sauurday, the sith inst., he will be glad to receive all persons sho may be suffering from any affection of the throat, Lungs or Heart, to tre treats ent of which lise asses his practice is exclusively confined.

au23 dtf NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

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OWING to damage to a bridge near Sonora by the fre-ht of resterday, th's Company will not be able to rec ive any freights until Monday, 25th inst, 25th inst, 25th Agent L. & N. R. E.

FOR RENT, THE Dwelling House I now occupy, on the first sou h side of Ch staut street, between Fifth and sixth, recently painted and papered.

W. H. DULANEY. NOTICE.

POSTAGE STAMPS of the rew issue will be ex.

hanged for an equivalent amount of t e old
at the Cashier's Office for three days commencing
Aug 22d. On and after 35 haugus: the Old Stamps
will not be received in payment of postage on mail
matter sent from this office
au22 ds

JOHN J. SPEED, P. M. WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

VALUABLE property in the city of Chicago, II for Real Es ate in the South JAS. B. BURKS, au21 dtf Near Louisville, Ky. SHELBY COUNTY FAIR

WILL commence on MONDAY, Aug 26th, and continue five days On Monday there will be some fast Tretting Horses from a distance to trot against time. Also several rings for speed and

Stables during the Fair \$1 25, or 40 cents per day, auzl 04 L. W. SMITH, Sec'y, \$15 REWARD. STRAYED or stolen from my Farm in Jefferson county, a BLACK MARE, heavy set, white spot on her nose and one white hind foot. I will pay he above reward i' delivered to me. For the thief if caught and convicted. I will pay a reward of \$500.

aui9 dtf.

CIDER AND WINE MILLS. WE are making a plain, substantial Mil, for either hand or horse power. It has no cog-wheels or gearing of any kind. The grinding cylin-der is arranged like that of a threshing machine, and a tumbling shaft of a sweep horse power is at-tached without expense.

hached without expense.

Price at factors, \$25, Discount to dealers.

A. H. PATCH & CO.

Kentucky Agricultural Works,

Market street, bet. Preston and Jackson. STRAYED

From the Subscriber, living in Trigg County, By., three miles north of Roaring Spring, Ky., on the 12th day of July arts old—right eye out crest failen, and shod by the when he left. One BAY MARE, nine years old da few saddle marks, and smyll yoke mark on left do fnect. Also, one BAY HORSE-MOLE, two ars old. Any person who will take them up, or information concerning them, will be liberally warded.

JOHN A. MILLER.

I. O. O. F. OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCH. rs and Members of the R. W. G. Ea campment of Kentucky:

Patriarch.—You are hereby notified to attend a called meeting of the Grand Encampent of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1861, at 8 o'clock A.M. For the porpose of electing a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States rice William B. Mason, deceased.

SAMUEL L. ADAMS.

WILLIAM WHITE, G. Scribe.

\$200 REWARD.

boys, and when they are finished, wash and iron them neatly, and deliver them to Perry Wherritt, the Clerk of the County Court, who will forward them to Louisville.—
[Cynthiana News.

GEO. N. SANDERS.—The New York Herald states the balance of Geo. N. Sanders' account shows a deficit of \$5,265 only instead of 21,000 as reported.

Can't you come down another five?

Education IL

Presbyterian Female School WILL commence Menday, Eest, 9th, under the charge of Prof. Barton assisted by Miss Ben-ett, Mis. Hoge, and Mrs Barton. The Board of

A. A. GORDON, Chr. Shelbyville Female College.

REV. D. T. STUART, REV. GEO. J. REED. REV. GEG. J. REED.

REV. GEG. J. REED.

Monday, the id September. The Principals have never been better prepared to conduct this School successfully, and they invite those deiring information as to Terms. Ac., apply for circulars, Shelayvide, Ky., Aug. 22d, 1861.

au23 dakwi-

PUBLIC Examination of applicants for admission into the Female and Male High Schools of Louisville will take place on Monday. Id September proxime, Examination of splicants for the ormer will be held at the School outling, decree of Center and Walnet streets, and the examination of applicants for the latter at the collection of applicants for the latter at the collection of applicants will be received as well from private as Public Schools. A lapplicants who failed at the letteram nation for admission into either of the Schools will see in be farnished with cards for another trial.

Cards of admission must be applied for by all applicants on Saturday preceding the examination.

AB dist J. P. Gillen, S. C. B. T. P. S. NOTICE.

MRS. M. J. JOHNSON, W. LL resume her School for Girls and Boy. And Monday, Sept. 2d, on Fourth street three doors north of Christon, easteide.

Terms—made known or application, and dish

Masonic University. LAGRANGE, KY.

LAGRABGE, R. T.

HB ensuing sees on of this Institution will open
on Wednesday September 4th, 1861.
The President will take ten boarders in his family. Barly applications necessary. Address
and day JOHN TRIMBLE, Jr., Pres't. Eminence College, FOR MALES AND FEMALES. THIS Institution, located 40 miles from Louis-ville, on the Frankfort Railroad, will com-m-nee its next residen on Monday, the 9th of Sep-

A-nee in marker and Tu tion (20 weeks) 675.

Thums—Boarding and Tu tion (20 weeks) 675.

Catalogues, containing Lr. T. S. Bell's able Address, can be obtained at L. A. Civili's and F. A. Crumy's bookstore, or on application to W. S. Civilier, Emilience, Ky. Nazareth Academy. NBAR BARDSTOWN, KY.

MRS. ELIZA FIELD WILL resume her School on the 1st MONDAY in September. Terms made known on appli-cation at her residence on Fourth street, doors south of Breadway. Grace Church Female School. MISSES FMITH, PRINCIPALS.

THE Ninh Section of this School will co on the 9th Semptember, 1831. Inquir Principals, at Dr. Green's, next door to Churcy, on Gray street, near Preston, au.3 au.5. V. WOMACK wishes to instruct a small class and Hathematic.

Residence on Brownshore

WANTED.

A SOUTHERN LADY, well qualified to teach A the English branches and junior pupils in Ensist and Freech, wou dilke a situation in some school or family. Suifactory reference as to qualifiest one can be obtained by addressing.

REV. B McMURDY.

Frankfort, Ey. Louisville Female Institute. MR. & MRS. PERING,

MISS CORNELIA S. PERING, Walnutstreet, between Second and Third.

THE Thirty-first (31st) Session of this Inerita
will commence on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861.
aug. 17-dim. TEACHER WANTED.

NOR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky A Southern lady, capable of teaching French Addr-as G., box 868, Louisville Post-office, 1y37 dtf

LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY. JAMES MCBURNIE respectfully annumes to his old patrons an i the public, that he has taken charge of this unstitution, and will begin its next session on the first Monday in reptember. The course of instruction will be thorough and complete, and special attention directed to prepare toys for business and commercial pursuits. A few pupils can be taken into his family to board, For Board, Tuttion, &c., \$200 for ten months. The School year will be divided into two sussions of five months each.

of hie mounts cath.

No pupil received for less than a session, and a
payment of one-half in advance and the other half
at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged. For further particular, address
aul5 dlm JAS, McBURNIE, Louisville P.O. Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies,

WILL begin its next session on the 10th of Sep-tember. For circulars or further informa-tion, apply to the Principal.

REV. G. BECKETT,
aul 2 dim. St. Mathews, Jesserson co., Ky. HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE WE, the Trustees, have the pleasure of an nouncing to the public, that Dr. O. L. 180N. ARD and his dauchters have taken charge of this Institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient teachers, and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefore ask for them a liberal put on the theorem will commence August 26th, 1831.

For Roard, Tuition, ac. for the scholastic year, or sersion of ten months, 4120,

Tuition for day scholars the same as heretofore charged.

No noull will be received for less than a continu

harged.

No pupil will be received for less than a ression,
No pupil will be received for less than a ression, s by special agreement: and no deduction for nee, unless for protracted illness. C. M. MATHEWS, Pres. of the Beard.

au10 d1m FOREST ACADEMY, BY B. H. M'COWN.

WILL begin its next sersion the 10th September. The course of instruction is thorough and complete, empracing such practical branches as Book-keeping, Surveying, &c., for ten months, Indulsence in regard to payments will be allowed, when needed.

Rev. Dr W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy of the highest order, the 13th September, within %

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BARDSTOWN, KY. TUDIES will be resumed in this Institution usual on the first MONDAY of September N usual on the first MONDAY of September.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TEN MONTAK—Matriculation fee. \$10 Board. Tuition, Washing, &c., \$160; Phrisicianis fee, \$5.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the present time, payment for each half session will be required invariably in advance. No student will consequently be admitted unless the sum of \$100 is deposited with the Treasurer, and an additional sum of \$40, if the student is to be furnished with clothing by the College.

THOS. O'NEIL, S. J., President, and Jimawa

au7 dlm&w4 FOR RENT. MY Residence, on Cedar Hill, at the ex-till treme end of Fourta street. The house has the every convenience and comfort, including attracts. The grounds, about 10 acres, are well tocked with fruit, good garden, ample pasturage. An Omnibus leaves the corner of Fourth and Main streets every hour for Cedar Hill.

Jain streets every hour for Ocdar H.H.
Rent low to a good tenant, Apoly to
H.A. DUMESNIL, or to
au21 dtf COLLIS ORMSBY, Main st. SELLING OFF AT COST AND NO HUMBUG.

A Splendid Stock of Summer Boots, Shoes and Gaiters AT COST PRICES. WE offer our entire stock of SUMMER BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS AT COST for Cash until furture notice. Cur stock is large, new and complete, having been recently surchased at very low figures for cash. MERWIN & CALE.

No. 323 West/Market surest, between Third and Fourth, south side, and

OF

DRY GOODS.

au20 d&wlm Office Louisville Union Benevolent

Association.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 2, 1807.

THE members of the Steumboat Captains' Union Benevolent Association are hereby notified that an election for siven Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Association rooms in this city, on Mon'ay, the 2d Systemmer next, as 10 o'c.ock A. M. The voice of abent members will be received over their own signatures, auxil did.

M. A. HUSTON, Sec'y.

NEW MADRID, Mo., Aug. 15.

To Major-General Fremont, U. S. Army Commanding U. S. forces in Missouri: Commanding U. S. forces in Missouri:
Sir: Capt. Charles Price, of the Missouri
State Guard, has received a letter from
Mesers. B. S. Curd and Wm. M. Price, dated
Cape Girardeau, August 10, 1861, in which
they write: "The Colonel says that if you
attack Commerce to night, he will hang
us." With the note there is another recognized to be in the handwriting of Col. C. C.
Marsh, and of which the following is an
exact copy: exact copy :

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, CAPE GIRARDBAU, Aug. 10, 1861. Sir: Your relatives have written you the above note. It is true. If you injure the people of Commerce or their property, I will hang them and take a bitter revenge on

you in other respects. Col. Commanding U. S. Forces, Cape Girardean

The gentlemen held by Col. Marsh are as I am credible informed, citizens of this State, and unconnected in any way with military operations. Even were they so connected in a mauner justifying their being made prisoners of war, the articles of war and army regulations of the United States require humane treatment of prisoners.

I also learn that the detachment of Col I also learn that the detachment of Col. Marsh's troops which captured Mr. Wm. M. Price, wantonly burned his father's parehouse, and took away a large quantity of corn and sixty mules. Sim lar outrages are believed to eave been very lately committed at the farm of Gen. N. W. Wakkins, near Cape Girardeau, and also by Col. Marsh's troops.

I therefore, in the interest of humanity, lay these matters before you and request a

lay these matters before you and request a frank answer to these inquiries:

Does the conduct of Col. Marsh and his troops meet your approval?

If not, what steps do you propose to take in respect to the guilty parties and in order to prevent the repetition of such conduct?

It is the desire of the Missouri State au-thorities to conduct the present war ac-cording to civilized usages, and any depar-ture from them by Missouri forces will be promptly punished by their officers, if

aware of it.

I deem it proper to add that on seeing
Col. Marsh's letter, I immediately instructed the General commanding the Missouri
State Guard in this district to hold in close custody a number of prisoners recently taken by him and belonging to your forces. Should Col. Marsh's further treatment of Messrs. Curd and Price necessitate the harging of any of those prisoners, in re-taliation, I am content that impartial men shall judge who is morally responsible for their melancholy fate. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. C. REYNOLDS,

Acting Governor of Missouri

To Col. C. C. Marsh, Commanding United States forces, Cape Girardeau: Sir: I inclose for your information a copy of a letter this day addressed by me to Major-General Fremont.

THOS. C. REYNOLDS.

Acting Governor of Missouri. FOT TAYES _The R papers urge that the direct tax of the Lincoln Government is a mere trifle-only one dollar extra to each man, woman, and child. Is that a trifle? How many poor men are there who never have an extra dollar, who are only able, by their daily labor. to pay their rent and feed their families. The tax is only one dollar per head, and a poor man, with a family of ten or fifteen, will have ten or fifteen dollars to pay. That's a trifle, is it?

CONTRABAND.—On Friday last, J. W. Ne-ville, of this place, with a detachment of ten or twelve armed men, arrested to wagons, at Saloma, Taylor co., containing jeans supposed to be destined for the Southern Confedeeat to be destined for the Southern Confederacy. In consequence the Secessionists became indignant, and threatened to interfere, and Mr. Neville, fearing an attack, procured reinforcements from the New Market Home Guard. On Saturday, twelve Seceshers, armed with shot guns, rifles, &c., started for Saloma, but getting scared at the large number of Lincoln muskets there, turned back, and threatened to send there, turned back, and threatened to send to Greensburg after a caunon and more men. Hearing this, ten members of the Inde-pendent Guards, of this place, started for the "seat of war" on Saturday night. On Sunday, Mr. Neville received a dispatch from Marshal Williamson, of Dauville, or-dering the wagons to be released, saying that he had examined and then passed

On Monday, however, Mr. Cotton sent a gentleman up from Louisville, and upon learning the state of affairs, the agent im-mediately took the train for Glasgow, intending to capture and stop them the Lebanon Central Kentuckian,

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE -The school RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—The schooner Adaline, Captain Smith, from Nassau N. P., successfully ran the blockade at Fernandina on Thursday last. The schooner was chased and fired at several times by a vessel blockading the port. The crusier also lowered her boats and went in pursuit of the schooner, which they thought had run on a shoal, but a sudden squall, coming up, compelled them to return to their vessel, to better secure their own safety. The Adaline, however, continued on her course, and arrived ever, continued on her course, and arrived safely in Fernandina on Thursday. The cargo of Adaline consists of coffee, cigars, fruit, &c., and is worth between forty and

fifty thousand dollars.

The Adaline brought as passengers, J. A.
G. Gerry, and several other officers who had
resigned from the United States Navy.
They arrived here Saturday, by the Gulf
Road, and left the same day for Richmond,
to tender their services to the Confederate
Government

Government.
This is the second time the Adaline has encountered the blockading squadron and passed it successfully both times. We set Captain Smith down a trump.—[Savannah Republican, Aug. 19.

The following paragraphs are from

the New York Day Book.

The Harrisburg Telegraph charges that some of the Captains of the three month's regiments received gold and silver to pay their men but sold the specie and paid the men in country bank notes. Three thousand cheers for Maine! The

Democracy of every county in the State has held a public meeting and passed resolutions in opposition to the no compromise war of the Republicans. The following is one of the resolutions lately passed at a meeting in Gorham.

Resolved, That we are in favor of other means than markets as d haveness to win

neans than muskets and bayonets, to win he love of our fellow citizens, and bring hem back to live with us as brethren of one

them back to live with us as brethren of one common country.

The Distinction.—Major B. F. Watson, who was among the first to volunteer for the defense of the Capital, and who marched with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment through Baltimore to the protection of Washington, has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Lawrence, Mass., and a Republican stay-at-home partisan put in his place. The removal of Major Watson shows that the President recognizes the distinction between supporting the Government and supporting his Administration. Democra's are told that it is treasonable in them to recognize the distinction that Lincoln acts on daily.

Sand a Republican stay-at-home partisan put in his place. The removal of Major Watson's Creek. After this we were unmolested, and our forces were drawn off the field in good order under Major Sturgis, who had assumed command directly after General Lyon's death.

The report of the lowa Regiment has

The War in Missouri—Official Report—Federal Casualties—Dissensions Among Union Troops.

The St. Louis papers of Thursday are received, from which we glean a few more statements and reports of the late battle, hough it is very evident that facts are suppressed. For instance, look at the official report of Sigel's brigade. It is concise enough, but no one can even guess at its numerical strength, whether said brigade consisted of two, three, four, or five regiments. It will also be seen that the Colonel of the Kansas regiment calls the Colonel of the Iowa regiment all sorts of hard names, making it very evident from what appears in the Union papers of the bickerings of the Union troops, that disunion and anarchy prevails. Where's Fremont? Why don't he give 'em Jesse?

The annexed reports are taken from the St. Louis Republican. That paper says there are 30,000 Federal troops in and around St. Louis, but does not say one word about the vandalism and reign of terror existing in the suburbs, not a word of protest against driving citizens with their amilies from their homes, and converting city and country residences into barracks for Lincoln soldiers. The Republican, like the Democrat, is a convenient tool of the Despot's:

Report of Henry Zeis, Captan Commanding Second (Sigel's) Brigade. Sin: In compliance with your order, I state that the number of killed in the late battle at Wilson's Creek is fifteen, of which

no doubt exists that they were really kill-ed. The number wounded is twenty, and missing two hundred and thirty-one.— Among the latter, several may have been killed and wounded, of which we have no

ports were called in, General Sigel was not in camp, having gone to St. Louis, and that he has therefore not had an opportunity to make a full report. "It is due to state that at the time these re-Report of James Totten, Captain Second Ar

tillery, Commanding Light Company F, Second Artillery.

In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to make the following report rela-tive to the part taken by my company, in the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10th,

Light Company F, Second Regiment of Artillery marched in company with the other troops comprising General Lyon's command, from Springfield, on the evening of Friday, August 9th, for the position occupied by the enemy. Early on the following morning (Aug. 10, 1861,) the camp of the Southern army was discovered about one mile and a half south of the head of Gen. Lyon's column, and soon after the inone mile and a half south of the head of Gen. Lyon's column, and soon after the in-fantry of our advance was fired upon by the pickets of the enemy. From this time our march, as directed by General Lyon in per son, lay through a small wheatfald, across a hill and down in a small valley which de-bouches into that through which Wilson's Creek runs at the point immediately occu-pied by the front of the enemy, and just where the main road to Springfield enters where the main road to Springfield enters the valley. Keeping somewhat to the west, our advance crossed this road along the foot of the hill, and soon afterwards our skirmishers found those of the enemy, and

the battle opened.

Here the left section of my battery, under Lieut. Sokalski, was at first brought to bear upon the enemy in the woods in front and shortly afterwards the other four pieces were thrown forward into battery to the right on higher ground. A few rounds from the artillery assisted the in-fantry of our advance in driving the enemy back from their first position, and they fell back towards the crests of the hills nearer and immediately over their own camp. I now conducted my battery up the hill to the left and front, and soon found a position where I brought it into battery directly over the northern portion of the enemy's camp. The camp of Gen. Rains (as I afterwards, learned) lay directly beneath iny camp. The camp of Gen. Rains (as I afterwards learned,) lay directly beneath my front and to the left very close to my position, and a battery of the enemy to my front and right within easy range of my guns. The camp of Gen. Rains was entrely deserted, and therefore my first efforts were directed against the battery of forts were directed against the battery of the ent my to the right and front The left half battery was then brought into posi-tion, but the right half battery in reality occupying the most tavorable ground, was principally directed against the enemy's battery, although the whole six pieces, as

opportunity occurred, played upon the en-emy's guns. As the position of the ene-my's guns were masked, the gunners of my's guns were masked, the gunners of my pieces were obliged to give direction to their pieces by the flash and smoke of the opposing artillery. In the meantime the battle was raging in the thick woods and underbrush to the front and right of the position occupied by my battery, and the 1st regiment of Missouri Volunteers was being hard pressed. I now received an order from Gen. Lyon to move a section of my battery forward to the support of the 1st Missouri, which I did in person, coming into battery just in front of the right company of this regiment. Within two hundred yards of the position occupied by this section of my battery, a regiment of the enemy were in line with a Secession flag and a Federal flag displayed together. of the enemy were in line with a Secession flag and a Federal flag displayed together. This trick of the enemy caused me for a moment some uncertainty, fearing that by some accident a portion of our own troops might have got thus far in advance; but their fire soon satisfied me upon this head. I immediately opened upon them with their are soon satisfied me upon this head. I immediately opened upon them with canister from both pieces, in which service I am happy to be able to say, I was ably and gallantly assisted by Captain Gordon Granger, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and 1st Lieutentant D. Murphy, 1st Missouri Volunteers

Missouri Volunteers.

The next step in the progress of the battle was where the enemy tried to force his way up the road, passing along by their battery towards Springfield. This was an effort to turn the left of our position on the hill where my battery tirst came into effort to turn the left of our position on the hill where my battery first came into position, and for a time the enemy seemed determined to execute his objec. Four pieces of my battery were still in position here, and Captain Du Bois' battery of four pieces on the left, nearer the road. As the enemy showed himself, our infantry and artillery opened upon his ranks and drove him back, and he appeared no more during the day.

About this time, and just after the enemy About this time, and just after the enemy had been effectually driven back as last mentioned, I met Gen. Lyon for the last time. He was wounded, he told me, in the leg, and I observed blood trickling from his leg. I offered him some braudy, of which I had a small supply in my canteen, but he declined, and rode slowly to the right and front. Immediately after he passed forward, Gen. Lyon sent me an order to support the Kansas Regiments on the extreme right, who were being closely pressed by the enemy. I ordered Lieut. Sokalski to move forward with a section immediately, which he did, and most gallantly, too, relieving and saving the Kansas Regiments from being overthrown and driven back.

After this the enemy tried to overwhelm

driven back.

After this the enemy tried to overwhelm us by an attack of some eight hundred cavalry, which unobserved had formed below the crests of the hills to our right and rear. Fortunately some of our infantry companies and a few pieces of artillery from my battery were in position to meet the demonstration, and drove off this cavalry with case. This was the only demonstration made by their cavalry, and it was so effete and ineffectual in its force and character to deserve only the appellation of child's play. Their cavalry is utterly worthless on the battle field.

The next and last point where the artillery of my battery was engaged was on the

rich next and mast point where the archi-lery of my battery was engaged was on the right of the left wing of the lowa regiment and somewhat in their front. The battle was then, and had been for some time, very doubtful as to its results. Gen. Lyon killed, and our forces had been all day gaged, and several regiments were broken and had retired. The enemy, also sadly dis

already appeared in our coumns, and we do not, there ore, deem it necessary to recapitulate it here. GRAND TOTAL OF KILLED, MISSING, AND

Kill 3d. Capt. Plummer's Battery.
Capt. Elliot's Co. D. 1st Cav'y.
Capt. Dubois' Battery.
First Missouri Volunteers.
Capt. Steel's Battery.
Capt. Carr's, Co. I, 1st Cavalry.
First Kansas Volunteers.
Second. Capt. Totten's, Co. F. 2d Artil'ry

721 291 Nearly all of the above number of missing were taken prisoners by the Confederates, but they have been released, with the exception of the officers, and have either arrived in camp or are still under way. Some say they had to take the oath, and others say they had not. In consequence of the above release, Major Sturgis has released all of his prisoners, without requiring the oath from them. requiring the oath from them. It is expected that the officers still re-tained in Springfield will follow the privates

in a few days. W. H. MERRITT, Lieut. Col. First Regimen

SIR: In the Missouri Republican of the Ish inst., appears a communication over your signature, which purports to be a "Report of the part taken by the Iowa troops in the battle of Wilson's Creek." Your statements in regard to the part taken by yourself and your troops, I have no disposition to criticise at this time; but when position to criticise at this time; but when you step out of your way to make assertions derogatory of the conduct of the men of the First Kansas Regiment, than whom no troops exhibited more bravery, nor fought longer or harder, as their thinned ranks will abundantly demonstrate, you shall not go unrebuked. You say that as you "were advancing to engage the enemy, you met the Kansas First retreating in confusion," &c.

It is true that a considerable body of

It is true that a considerable body of troops—to whose command they belong, I will not, for obvious reasons, state—did rewill not, for obvious reasons, state—did retreat in great confusion about the time you were marching to the front, and it is quite probable that they "broke through your line," as they did through that of the Kansas First and Kansas Second; but your charge that they were Kansas volunteers is false. The First Kansas engaged the enemy right of Capt. Totten's battery for nearly an hour before your regiment came up, and it maintained its ground, under a most terrific fire, during the whole engagement; and when the order to retreat from the field was given, they marched off in good order, and your charge to the contrary is. I repeat, a libel. If you desire it, I will refer you to a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, who will testify as to what troops veracity, who will testify as to what troops retreated in confusion; and then, if you have one spark of the honor of a soldier in your nature, you will promptly correct the

The consolidated official report of the killed and wounded, which will be published in a few days by the commanding officer, will would be several regiments engaged in that battle; and then a candid and impartial public can judge what troops "were in" the thickest of the fight, and under the most galling fire. Very respectfully.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
GEO, W. DEITZLER,
Colonel 1st Reg. Kansas Volunteers.

Letter from Gov. Harris in Reply to a Committee of Citizens of Robert-son County.

We commend the following letter of the Governor of Tennessee to the Union men of our State. It dispels several Republican

falsehoods and misrepresentations : EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

NASHVILLE, August 7, 1861. Gentlemen: Your note of the 15th inst., asking "the removal of the Yankees from the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, and the stoppage of the trade in Cincinnati whisky and such other merchandise from the North as you (I) may think proper," came to hand this morning.

You also inform me that "freight trains

loaded with articles not needed by the South will be stopped; and the removal of the Yankees will be POSTPONED until your (my) wishes are known."

Fully appreciating, as I do, the loyalty, patriotism and zeal of the good people of Robertson, I must be allowed to say that neither the Government, or the people of any county of the State of Tennessee, have any power to interdict or prohibit trade be any power to interdict or prohibit trade be-tween the States of the Confederacy or foreign Governments, except upon the principle of absolute military neces ity, and when it is done upon that principle, the order must issue from military com-manders and not from the record of the the order must issue from military com-manders, and not from the people of the various counties. For the people of the various counties to undertake to control the matter, would involve interminable and serious conflicts between the counties, one county deciding upon free trade, and their people investing their capital in mer-chandize which another county resolves shall not be permitted to pass to the pur-chaser. Such conflicts between the people of the counties of the State cannot be toler.

of the counties of the State cannot be tole And as no order interdicting the impor-And as no order interacting the impor-tation of merchandize to Tennessee has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief, or any other military commander, you will allow the merchandize heretofore stopped at Springfield, to be forwarded to the owners and consignees. The propriety of prohibiting the importation of Cincinnati whisky and other articles, not of absolute necessity to the South, shall be considered necessity to the South, shall be considered and decided by the proper authorities in due time; but certainly the people of Springfield will not claim the right to determine for the people of the whole South what may or what may not be necessary to their comfort or convenience. So, until this question is determined by the proper authorities, you will not interfere with the passage of freights over the E. & K. Railroad.

The fact that a man was born in another

road.

The fact that a man was born in another State, or is called a Yankee, is not sufficient reason for his removal from any po-

cient reason for his removal from any position.

If the employees upon the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad are incompetent to discharge the dutles of their positions, or are in any manner dangerous or unsafe to the State of Tennessee, or the Confederate States of America, such employees shall be promptly removed from their positions, but I cannot consent to remove a man from his position upon the mere charge that he is a Yankee. The Edgefield and Kentucky road is owned by the stockholders, and only temporarily held by me, in trust for their benefit, and the security of the State. As to the agents that should manage the road, I felt bound to respect the wishes and opinions of the stockholderr, (as expressed by the President and Directors.) They, (the stockholders) being the real owners of the property, for whose benefit it was being managed, I do not know personally any officer or agent on the road, except the Receiver. But the officers and agents being satisfactory testimonials to the owners of the property who have the highest interest in the proper management of the road, I cannot entertain a proposition to remove them unless it be based upon facts well established, showing the incompetency of the agent in question, or the fact of his disioyalty, and that his presence is unsafe to the State or Confederate States.

Understanding, as you do, that it is my official duty to protect the rights of all the

Confederate States.

Understanding, as you do, that it is my official duty to protect the rights of all the people of the State alike—those of the people of one county as well as another—I know the public spirited patriotism, and law abiding and law loving people of Robertson too well, not to know that they will never drive me or any other public officer to resort to harsh measures to maintain the law and preserve the peace and good order of the community in the various counties of the State.

Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

To B. G. BIRDWELL, M. THOMAS, H. V.

To B. G. BIRDWELL, M. THOMAS, H. V. HARRISON, W. P. MATHEWS, and others.

Pulaski-Made Guns.—We saw yesterday specimens of guns made at the Gun Manufactory recently put in operation at Pulaski, in this State. They were put up in a very substantial manner, and looked like they would do tearful execution in the hards of an expert soldier.—[Nashville Union and American.

The Stolen Southern Mail Bag, It will be recollected that the Northern overnment intercepted, or stole a mail ag, with letters from the South, from the steamer Africa, about to sail for Europe. The following is a copy of one of the

intercepted letters, as we find it in the New York News: CHARLESTON, Aug. 6, 1861. "My DEAR JOHN:—The Lincoln Govern-ment has stopped the mails, and I avail my-self of our good friends, Robt. Mure and John Paul, going over, which they have to do by a very circuitous route, to reach the steamer Africa at New York by the time she leaves for Liverpool, on the 14th inst." After speaking of private affairs, the wri-

ter continues:

"We are in the midst of a war, but our streets are quiet. We have gained a great victory over the Yankee army in Virginia. The movements of our army are secret, but we will probably have startling news shon. "I am sure that the intelligent people of Europe must long ere this have seen the vast superiority of Southern men and principles. I hope that you have read the message of the Northern President (Lincoln) and then that of our Southern President (Jefferson Davis.) What a contrast! We have a well organized Government, with a good Constitution. The port is blockaded, and of course we have a scarcity of such articles as hay, butter, coffee, tea, &c., but notwithstanding we have plenty of the staff of life. "We are in the midst of a war, but our

"The crops of cotton, rice, and corn are most abundant, for in a country where slave labor is employed the cultivation of slave labor is employed the cultivation of the land goes on uninterruptedly during the war. It is not so in the Northern States. They are in a desperately bad condition. They have no market for their produce—their manufactories are all stopped, they have no cotton to work upon; and, if they had, the only market for their fabries was the South, who by a high tariff, were obliged to take their goods, at their own price. In fact, their business is entirely paralyzed, and I fully expect to see a revolution there very soon. Their Government must have drawn upon it the contempt and disgust of all the enlightened powers of Europe. I wish I could send you now and then some of our papers, but there is no present chance of doing so."

Your affectionate brother, ALEXANDER GORDON.

Treason in Connecticut.

SAKBROOK, Conn., August 16. serious affray occurred here this after noon. A number of prominent secession ists of the State had called a "peace meet ing," to commence at 3 o'clock, when ing." to commence at 3 o'clock, when a peace, or secession, flag was to be raised, and several speeches were to be made. Among the speakers who were announced, and on hand, was W. W. Eaton, of Hartford. The fact becoming known in New Haven, about ninety residents of that city came up on the train this morning. On reaching Saybrook the New Haven boys marched in procession to the flag staff, upon which it was rumored that a secession flag was to be raised, surrounded it and marched in procession to the flag staff, upon which it was rumored that a sccession flag was to be raised, surrounded it, and immediately proceeded to hoist the stars and stripes, when Judge Colyer, of Hartford, and a noted secessionist of Saybrook, with others, undertook to prevent the stars and stripes from being raised, and cut the halyards, and it is said also made an attempt to use the knife upon some of the New Haven boys, when a desperate affray commenced between the secessionists and unionists, which resulted in Judge Colyer having one of his cheeks dreadfully cut, and the great peace advocate of Saybrook faring little better. Mr. Eaton was deterred from making his prepared speech; and quiet being restored, Captain Joseph R. Hawley, of the returned First Regiment, whose bravery at Bull Run has been trequently alluded to, made a capital Union speech, which was enthusiastically received by the assemblage. About forty of the New Haven boys returned home this evening, while fifty remained to watch movening. ing, while fifty remained to watch move-ments for the night, and probably take care of the flag-staff, so that no secession flag should be raised upon it. It is quite likely that it will be cut down before

The flag which the secessionists intended was a white one, with the word inscribed thereon.—[Cor. N. Y.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SECE SIONISTS IN MISSOURI.-A letter from Brunswick, Chariton county, dated the 18th, informs us that, on Friday last, the secessionists there received a letter from the Southwest, in-structing Neilson, of that county, to join the secessionists there with all the forces he could raise. On Saturday they were very busy getting ready for the march, and on the 18th they commenced crossing the river in great numbers at Brunswick, a ferry-boat from Grand river having been procured for the purpose. It was expected that one hundred borses, twenty wagons, and four hundred men, would leave that day and night. A gentleman who arrived last night, says that up to Sunday night, 1,000 men had crossed the river, with a large number of wagons and horses, on their way to join Price's army.—[St. Louis Repub.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The three months men belonging to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments Missouri Volunteers, and a portion of Major Backoff's Light Artillery ompany, have been mustered out of ser

vice.
Gen. Sweeney, who was wounded in the late battle near Springfield, has arrived from Rolla.—[St. Louis Repub.

PROCLAMATION. A LL persons residing within the city limits. A owning or having does in their possession, are hereby notified to confine them within their pressures until the lat of September, 1861, under the penalty of \$20 for refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to destroy all dogs running at large during the above period.

maron's Office. July 18. 1861. 1y25 d30

LARGE AND SMALL!

FLAGS, ALL SIZES, PROM 10 INCHES TO 8 PT.; SOUTHERN PAPERS AND ENVELOPS; SOUTHERN COCKADES; SOUTHERN BADGES; HARDEE'S CAVALRY TACTICS;

LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS: DEGREE WORKS OF K. G. C.; A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN Also,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY; SUPER WRITING
PAPER AND ENVELOPS.

Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. G. W. ROBERTSON au17 dlm THE highest market price will be paid for We au23

NOCK, WICKS & CO." WANTED TO EXCHANGE, One hundred three-year old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Louisville, Ky..) for NEGROES. Apply to John Burks, near this Charles B. BURKS HOME GROWN

TURNIP SEED, OF 1861. NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING, J. D. BONDURANT,

(From select stocks, and matured under the su-pervision of an experienced Seedsman,) Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 534 MAIN STREET, NEAR SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Q UOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS
than 50 ms are taken.
Write Flat Dutch (desirable for table inter, or Russian.... Papers, \$2 50 \$ 100 Liberal Discount to the Trade.

J. D. BONDURANT. ie26 dtf MOORE'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT. CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. No. 318 north side Marketstreet, between Third and Fourth LOUISVILLE, KY.

DRAVO & BON dealers in COAL: Third street below Mains and Market, have on hand a good supply of Pittsburg and Youghlocheny Coal, which they are prepared to furnish in large quantities on by he load, to meet the wishes of purchasers. They make particular attention to their superior Coal.—Orders promptly attended to.

DRAVO & BON, Third street, between Mains and Marke Greet.

Die Gelegraph.

Yesterday Noon's Bispatches.

MISSOURI IN THE CONFEDERACY

SEQUESTRATION BILL.

COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COURIER.] NASHVILLE, Aug. 23, 1861. On the 21st, President Davis approved an et empowering the President to appoint two other Commissioners to Europe. The act empowers the President to determine o what nations the Commissioners now in Europe shall be accredited, and to precribe their duties. The two additional ommissioners will receive the same as those now in Europe. The President also approved an act for the aid of the State of Missouri in repelling the invasion and to authorize her admission into the Con-

federacy. The preamble sets forth that the people of Missouri have been prevented by the unconstitutional inter erence of the Federal Government from expressing their will in regard to union with the Confederates, and that Missouri is now engaged in repelling the lawless inv. sion of her territory by armed forces. The Confederate Government considers it their right and duty to aid the Government and people of Missouri in resisting this invasion and securing the means and opportunity of expressing their will upon all quesions affecting their rights and liberties. The President is authorized to co-oper

ate, through the military power of this lovernment, with authorities of Missouri defending that State against the lawless invasion of their soil by the United States. in maintaining the liberty and independence of Missouri, with power to accept the services of troops sufficient to suit the purpose. The act provides for the admission of Missouri to the Confederacy, on an equal footing with the other States, when the Provisional Constitution shall be ratified by the legally constituted authorities of Missouri, and an authenticated copy shall

be communicated to the President. The President will then, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, issue his proclamation announcing the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy. She recognises the Government in Missouri, of which Claiborne F. Jackson is Chief Mag-

strate. Gen. Ochiltree, of Texas, introduced esolution, which was unaimously adopted. complimenting the splendid victory ebtained by McCullough and his brave army at the battle of Oak Hill, near Springfield, Missouri.

Congress is considering a bill providing or the sequestration of the property of alien enemies. This bill was framed as a retaliatory measure, to offset the confiscation act of the Rump Congress. It will indoubtedly pass.

The Confederate Government is reported o have received dispatches, on the 20th, by elegraph, stating that the English Government sent orders to Admira Milne, commanding the powerful British squadron in the gulf, to see that British merchant vessels be adequately protected in their ingress to and egress from the ports of the South, over which Lincoln claims that his paper blockade exends. High officials in ported to believe such to be the face and the members of the Cabinet seem highly gtatified. The French Consul at Richmond, has received a dispatch announcing the arrival of a French war frig-

ate at Norfolk. Congress has called upon the Navy Department for an estimate of the mount required to construct two gunoats for the defense of the city of Memphis and the Missississippi river in that neighborhood, upon a special plan which has been submitted to the Department.

The report of a battle at Lovettsville was incorrect. Authentic intelligence received at Richmond, from Leesourg, states that Lincoln's troops succeeded in effecting their escape across the Potomac. A number of wagons, and a quantity of provisions were captured by our forces. One of Lincoln's soldiers and everal tories were taken prisoners. UNION AND AMERICAN.

[OUR REGULAR DISPATCHES.] AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

STAGE OVERHAULED.

Correspondence Intercepted!

Passengers Arrested.

ROSECRANS' POSITION.

SOUTHRONS NEAR HIM

More Disloyal Clerks.

Russell Can't Cross the Potomac.

From Washington. [Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The causes of the retrograde movement by the Rebels to a point one mile beyond Fairfax is still a matter of conjecture. Some think them apprehensive of being flanked by troops landed from our fleet on the Potomac.—Others that Bull Run is so swollen by rains as to lead to the fear that they might be cut off from their supplies.

It is proved by officers of intelligence that there is no considerable force near the river, above or below. The report that a body had crossed at Harper's Ferry is false, Mr. Russell, of the London Times, reports no soldiers at the Ferry last night at the other side. The fords below there are well guarded, and even when the river falls so low as to make it possible to cross above Leesburg, it would be useless because of the steepness of the bank.

Leesburg, it would be useless because of the steepness of the bank.

Deserter's stories about the Rebel force being 150,000 are discredited.

Gen. Hunter has almost recovered from his wounds. He will, however, take command of the Illinois troops.

Gen. Heintzleman has suffered a relapse. Richard B. Irwin, late of the War Department, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Captain.

to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Captain.

Major-General Butler, of Fortress Monroe, has been detached by Gen. Wool to the command of the Volunteer forces at that Fort.

Captain Fabels, of the Royal Dutch Navy, bearer of despatches to the Government, is registered among the arrivals at Willards Hotel, to-night.

Congressman Potter's committee reported to day to the Secretary of Warthenessee.

t. an Potter's committee report-

of 12 disloyal clerks, and not a few disaffected army officers; to the Secretary of the Treasury, the names of 51 disloyal beyond doubt, and 10 suspected; to the Secretary of the Interior, 20 disloyal, and 7 suspected. Similar reports will be sent to the other Secretaries this week.

Wm. H. Russell, Correspondent of the London Times, applied yesterday to Provost Marshal Porter, for a pass to cross the Potomac, and was flatly refused.

Potomac, and was flatly refused.

Dan. E. Sickles is authorized to raise an artillery regiment, and a regiment of cav-

(Special to the N. Y. Times)
Trustworthy intelligence from North western Virginia states that Gen Rosecrans is securely intrenched, and with a sofficient force to remove any cause of apprehension felt for his safety. The Rebels are reported entrenching themselves at a distance of 15 to 20 miles, with a force variously estimated at from 9,000 to 20,000 men.
The stage coach to Leonardstown from here was intercepted this morning by a small detachment of our troops, by order of Gen Porter. A close examination was made of the passengers and baggage, and [Special to the N. Y. Times]

made of the passengers and baggage, and a quantity of correspondence designed for the Rebels in Virginia seized. Much of it was written in a mysterious language, and none had the signatures of the writers attached. The party was arrested and are now in custody. ow in custody.

The continued improvement in the troops in all respects is a subject of congratulation in the army as well as in Executive quarters. It results mainly from the strict discipline. The line of the upper Potomac is now well guarded, and at the latest reliable accounts Gen. Banks was still resting in the Monocracy.

ne Monocracy.

The administration of the oath of allegiance, as presented by Congress, was a mat-ter of interest to the Clerks in the Bureau of the Auditor of the Trezsury and the Post-office Department this morning.

From Rolla.

ROLLA, Aug. 22.—Accounts from Spring-field are to the effect that from 6,000 to 10 000 of McCullough's men have left for the North. A small force has reached Lebanon, and are committing depredations on Union men.

About 700 of the exiles from Springfield

About 700 of the exiles from Springfield have joined Col. Boyd's regiment. Thousands of Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes and leave their property at the mercy of the Rebels. There is much distress among these people. Large numbers of them have neither money nor provisions. The train of the Federal army which was brought from Springfield by Major Stur-gis, is said to be w. r.h a million and a half

The passage of the Rebel army north will enable our forces when they move back to Springfield, to cut off its commun-ication and retreat into Arkansas and com-pletely encase it in the western counties of the State.

From New York.

New York, Aug. 23.—The second new gun-boat was launched yesterday.

A letter from aboard the U.S. steamer Crusader sars, the Mississippi has taken two small privateers, and driven two steamers back into Mobile.

The Tribune learns that the President has authorized Hon. John S. Phelps, of Springtield, Missouri, to embody the citizens, and form 5 regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to serve under the laws and one of cavalry, to serve under the laws of Missouri for 6 months. In the meantime, orders have gone out authorizing 15 full regiments to be raised in Missouri for the

From New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A pretty reliable dispatch received here yesterday contradicts the rumor of Maj. Lynd's surrender to the Texans, and it is stated his position is impregnable to any force the enemy could bring against him. He is a Vesmonter, and known as one of the most loyal men in the service.

An Irish Brigade, 5,000 strong, is to be raised immediately here, to be commanded by Gen. Shields. River and Weather.

PITTSBURG, 23.—River 6 feet by the pler mark and rising. Weather clear and cloudy at intervals. CINCINNATI 23, M .- River risen 3 inches

There is now 16 feet in the channel Weather clear. Thermometer 69. Latest News on Fourth Page. Post Office Notice.

MRSONS holding P. O. Samped Knve'opes of the old issue can preven them for exchange for equ'valent amount of the new style at the Cash-'s Office for a period of ix days, commencing s. Mon'ay morning Aur 19th. And on and af-Aur, 25th, the old flavel ne will not be received payment of postage on letters sent from this of-e. FOR SALE—The New Enre'ope, note, letter and official size stamped 3, 6, 12, 24, 24, and 40 cents.—Also the new Letter Sheet and Stamped Envelope combined.

aul9 d6 JNO. J. SPEED, P. M. **FINE KENTUCKY JEANS** HAVING RECONSTRUCT ED my Mill. and added not machinery for making

FINE WOOLEN Kentucky Jeans. (which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to superior quality, which I will MILLS FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL.

A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey of L. RICHARDSON. apiddly&wly 2dpst

Office of Adams' Express Comp'y. LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1861.

SOUTHERN

WOODLAWN RACE COURSE,

Sweepstake for Trotting Stallions
Any Agel TWO MILE HEATS!

TO CLOSE 25TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1861. TWO OR MORE TO MAKE A RACE. All Stal-lyons entering in this Race must be owned and must have made a season in Jefferson county. Race to come of Fall, 1861. Persons wishing to enter, address Persons wishing to enter, address W. E. MILTON, Secretary, Louisville, August, 1861.

> HOUSEREEPERS Who are cleaning and changing CARPETS, should not put them down again without the PAENT CARPET LINING, to be had only at WILKIN'd, west side Fourth st., between Main and

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES THEY are remarkably strong and simple in their construction; make the Lock Stitch upon both sides alike, which cannot be raveled; use a straight needle, and will sew with linen thread.

The flexibility of tension is such that they wil sew over the heaviest seams in negro jeans without difficulty; also sew the finest barege or lawn without out drawing it.

All Machines warranted.
P. L. FOSKETT, No. 5 Masonic Temple,
mid deod&weewtf Fourth st., Louisville, K-(Arkansas.) CLIFFORD & CO..

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

226 West Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY. Fine Clothing and Gentlemen's Fur-nishing Goods. WE have one of the largest stocks of Fine Clo-thing and Furnishing Goods in the Southwe, i for sale for cash. SPROULE & MANDEVILLE, audi Corner of Maia and the st. Louisville, Special Notices.

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair re the consequences of using dyes containing Ni-ade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember Are the consequer

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye has been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is cer-ided under his hand to be free from deleterious ingredients, as well as a splendid dys, Instanta-neous in its operation, and perfect in its results. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Asor House, New York, Sold everywhere, and ap-died by all Hair Dressers. auf dawlm

WEB-OTER'S GALLERY, AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPES IVORYTYPES, LIPE-81ZE PHOTO.

Cloud Hotel. Second and Jefferson streets, JAMES & VAN LYONS.

(FORMERLY OF THE NEEL HOUSE.) HE undersigned would respectfully inform their old patrons and the public generally, that they are removed to this old and well-known stand outheast evener of Second and Jefferson streets there they are prepared to accommodate all their old customers and as many 1 ew ones as may factor them with their patronage. Term to suit the

COAL! COAL TO THE PUBLIC!

AVING taken the effice formerly occupied by M. Dravo & Sons, west side of Third street, between Main and Market, t am prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITT/BERGH and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest cash price. 13 Give me a call and dim S. J. STUART.

CARTER & BUCHANAN,

And Manufa Agricultural Implements, spl4d&wt

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House. HAVING. as Treasurer of the KANAWHA CANNEL COAL MINING AND OIL MANU-FACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire stock of Lamps and Lamp Fixtures of WM P. SIMRALL, No. 468 Main street, fourth door west of Fou it. Louisville, Ky. it is mp purpose to keep a supply of FINE BURNING OIL. manufactured by this Company, constantly on hand at wholesale and retail, all of which will be guaranted to be

DISSOLUTION. THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACK & BROTHEK, is this day dissolved John 6. Jack having purchased the entire interest in the stock having purchased the entire interest in the stock and assets, is authorized to settle the parinership business and to use the name of the firm for the purpose.

Louisville, Aug. 14, 1861. LDW. W. JACK.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having the entire control of James F. Clarkson's interest in this establishment, will open the same for the reception of visitors on the leth of June, with a promise te keep a plain and substantial Kentucky Hotel, including all the best supplies the country will afford, and solicite patronage

TERMS OF BOARD:

Office of the Adams Express Co., LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1861

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BARDSTOWN AND ELIZABETHTOWN,

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JOHN H. KITZERO LOUIS JEFFERSON, (Fermerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.,)

Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made large additions thereto in the shape of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals. Perfumery, Clears, Tobacco, Fure Liquors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Physiclars' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

HAVING sold my stock of Brugs, Medicine Ac., to Mr. Louis Jefferson, I take go a pleasure recommending him to the patronage only friended Apothecary, JOHN SABOANT, 1964 dim

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

E. R. WILLIAMS

NOTICE.

WILLIAM REN NOLLIS and R. LOURHARY.
W doing business as Livery Stable Keepers in the
name and style of WR. REYNOLDS & CO., have
this day dissolved partnership, and the business
will hereafter be conducted in the name and other
of L. REYNOLDS & 2008.

GRAPHO 475

PROPRIETORS,

imes.

The "ST. CLOUD" is centrally located, being within two squares of the Post-office, Custom-house and L. & F. R. R. Depot, and the proprietors flatte themselves they "know how to keep a Hotel."

sallo dif JAS. & VAN LYONS.

Garden and Grass Seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY

the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and sone other will be offered to our customers.

In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL of as good qualify as any in the country, at from 25 to 50 cents per gailon.

R. I. CRAWFORD (formerly in the employ of Wim. F. Simrall) will conduct the business of the country and letters addressed to him, or the saddressed at Boulsville, will receive prompt attended.

Tecasurer K. C. C. M. and Oil Manaf. Co. aul6 d3m

THE undersigned will continue the WHOLE
SALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 320 Main street, between Third and Fourth.
Louisville, Aug 14th, 18tl.
aui) dtf GRAYSON SPRINGS, KY.

P. CLARKSON.

LEANS, AT 9 A. M.

No. 73 Public Square, near City Hotel. WE are prepared to make liberal CASH AD-Clothing, Varieties, Boots Shoes, Hais, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c.; also any description of Grocaries and Provisions; or we will receive and forward or store any of the above Merchandise consigned to

MRS. A. E. PORTER,

FANCY STORE. LOUISVILLE KY \$5 REWARD. STRAYED, a 'arge Brindl eOOW; no mark, except s small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner

Druggist and Apothecary, outhwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets LOUISVILLE, KY.

rears old, made to my order by the best whisky makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, coper-distilled, sweet mash, made from 10 to 15 decrees above proof. For further information, address box 2008, Post-office, Leuisville, My,; or my

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. A Dorn Agency all

NO PREIGHTS will be received at the Depote of the Louisville and Nassville Relived after 5 iv20 dtf

Kentucky Neutrality to be Disre-garded by the Lincoln Govern-

The telegraph announces that "the Gov ernment will no longer allow Kentucky to occupy a neutral position." If this be correct, our people will be compelled to determine whether they will take sides with the North or with the South. When this issue is presented, we have no doubt as to the decision of a vast majority of our people. As the Federal Government has ounced that it will no longer allow Kentucky to remain neutral, of course Tennessee will no longer respect the neutrality of our State. Under these circumstances, it seems to us that war on Ken tucky soil is inevitable.

Shipments of Lincoln Tents, Muni-tions of War, Camp Equipage, &c., Over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Night,

We learn from a reliable source that or Thursday night last several car loads of camp equipage, tents, &c., were conveyed to St. Mary's, on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad .-We also learn that on yesterday a large number of the hirelings of King Lincoln, from Camp Dick Robinson, went over to St. Mary's to receive the guns, and they were busy all day repairing the bridge which had been washed away by the late floods, and succeeded in getting the arms across Rolling Fork, from which place they will probably be carried to the abolition camp to-day. The citizens along the road have become justly exasperated at the outrageous conduct of the Lincoln authorities in sending guns into our State, to be put into the hands of a foreign soldiery who will lay waste our beautiful fields and m urder our citizens. The people of Kentucky are determined that this work for the subjugation of their noble State shall be carried on no longer, and vigilance committees will be appointed, who will search all trains passing, as is being done on the Kentucky Central Road. Any further attempt to import Lincoln guns into our State will be another move to inaugurate civil war, as the honest and soberthinking portion of our people are determined to resist it.

Great Outrage upon Citizens of Madison County by Lincoln Sol-

We publish, this morning, an interesting letter from Richmond, Madison county, Ky., giving an accout of a gross outrage upon the citizens of Madison county. Some forty horses belonging to them were stolen by miscreants from Hoskins' Cross Roads, and the owners of the horses were arrested by a company of one hundred Lincoln troops, and carried to the infamou Camp Dick Robinson.

COTTON SOCKS FOR THE ARMY.-A local correspondent of the Nashville Union, who says he has worn in winter for five years a coarse cotton sock, pronounces it for comfort, warmth, and economy, une qualed by the "yarn" or the "woolen sock." He says it is proven by experiment, that the best and cheapest sock for our soldiers is the cotton, provided they are made of coarse, loose yarns, and twisted three ply

The Russellville Herald is authoriz ed to state that the report put in circulatien by the Louisville Journal, that the Southern Bank of Kentucky had been robbed of two thousand dollars by Tennes seeans was false.

CAPTURE OF WAGONS BY GEN, LEB .-- Inthat a detachment of General Lee's com. mand seized a train of twenty-four wagons. loaded with provisions for Gen. Rosecrans' A foul murder was committed in

Chicago Wednesday, by Captain Crofton, of the United States Infantry. He wantonly stabbed an employee on the railroad, named Fred. Kra'z. Wm. Gifford West, late of the Navy,

and Coast Survey, committed suicide in New York Tuesday, at the National Hotel, by taking laudanum.

According to the New York Times, the new regiment of Fire Zouaves, formed out of the old one, dwindled down in one day from 513 men to 310.

Money has ben received in Halifax from the United States for investment. Heretofore colonial investment in the United States was the order of the day.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. Miles has been continued to the 15th of September.

An Infamous Proposition.—That weak and wicked paper, the New York Herald, is now clamoring for a declaration of martial law throughout the North. It has long been suspected of simulating a zeal it could not feel in the national cause, and of advising measures of so extreme tendency as to create a popular reaction. In ordinary times such a suggestion, from such a source, would be treated with contemptuous silence; but now, when every word spoken to the public is pregnant with importance, we must denounce even the Herald for broaching so despotie an idea. Besides, that paper is always in somebody's

Besides, that paper is always in somebody's interests—always sinister—always under pay. Who employs it now to accustom the pay. Who employs it now to accustom the popular mind to tyrannical dominations? Who has bribed it to propose to the free and loyal North to suffer their city, county and State governments to be thrust aside for the rule of Provost Marshals, with their epaulettes, brass buttons, and bayonets? There is some mischief afoot. The Herald never does anything unless it pays. There are those, then, in the country, who desire that it shall be governed by military power. Not many, we know—none who are good, honorable or patriotic; but those who are treasonable and despotic, because they employ the Herald.—[Chicago Times.

Why little niggers should stay at the

MOST DISGRACEFUL.—This afternoon eman called at the Twenty-seventh net Station and directed the attention Precinct Station and directed the attention of the police to an outrageous affair which he said had happened at Washington Market. Mr. John Mathews, of the Fire Zouaves, he says, brought with him from Virginia a little mulattoboy, whom he kept at his fish stand, 335 Washington Market. During the temporary absence of Mr. M., several loafers took hold of the boy and lifting him by the seat of his breeches threw him on his head, to test the hardness of his skull, which intellectual entertainment resulted in the poor lan's head being sorely bruised. The experiment was repeated until the boy was knocked senseless. No ar reests were made, but the brutes are known.

—[N. Y. Express.

in Fort McHenry, and that General Dix found it necessary to shoot several of the leaders before it could be quelled. Such was not the case. There was a spirit of insubordination manifested by a portion of the 3d New York Regiment, which for a while threatened to be of a serious character, but on being informed by Gen. Dix that he would open artillery on them, the men obeyed command. The cause as signed for the insubordination was the faiture off the Government to pay the regiment off.—[Baltimore Exchange, Saturday,

. NOS BECLIONEYER AT 10

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

Battle at Springfield—Great Victory of the State Troops—Outrages of the Federals—13 Cannon and 8,000 Small Arms Captured—Position of Kentucky.

Сиплистив, Мо., Аид. 20, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: DEAR SIR-I have just mailed to the Kentucky Yeoman, a letter, giving as far as practicable, the news which has reached us by courier of the battle of Springfield. I wrote as the details came in. You will receive by the telegraph the Federal account. Also in the Republican newspaper you see what is wished to be seen by Lincoln, Fremont, & Co. They herald it here as a great and glorious Federal victory. Beyond doubt the facts are these: Having received news of the evacuation of Springfield by the Federals, the Confederates moved on to occupy the post without sufficient care, as the event proved. They paused to eat, threw out no pickets; but abandoned them

selves quietly to the pursuits incident to camp life. Their arms thrown aside, and hemselves carelessly strolling about were attacked, became panic-stricken and fled. At this juncture General Slack succeeded in rallying 800 or 900 men, and resisted for more than one hour the attacking force, estimated at 6,000 men, it being one half the force brought by the Federals into the fight. Our camp was then scattered over 13 miles, and held the enemy in check until aid reached him.

In the fight, the forces engaged were

in check until aid reached him.

In the fight, the forces engaged were nearly equal. The panic struck Missourians ralli sd; but fatling to form companies, came back and fought every man on his own hook. Their irregular tire was terribly efficacious. Our loss in killed, is about 250—in wounded, a little over 500. The Federals, in killed, wounded and prisoners, is near 5000. The reason of the disparity is plain, when you know we fought with our shot guns, each barrel charged with buck-shot and our men pushing within range of their weapons. We captured 13 cannon, 8000 small arms, the magazine, and considerable supplies. considerable supplies.

In these days of civilization, when it is

In these days of civilization, when he is boasted that even in war, humanity asserts the prerogative of its own goodness, it is left for history to transmit to other ages—if heaven should voucheafe the continuance of creatures so lost to all which can associate them with the Great Prototype—associate the Great Prototype—associate the Great Prototype—associate the Great Prototype—associate the Great Prot associate them with the Great Prototype— more disgraceful, heart-rending and bru-tal events than ever before pen has been called upon to chronicle. How will it read in history—how will it sound in the ears of future generations— that at Springfield, the wounded were mur-dered on the battle-field by the Northern soldiers? Is there no Nemesis in time—no dered on the battle-field by the Northern soldiers? Is there no Nemesis in time—no just and avenging principle there which ever visits a retribution upon these who are answerable for the wrongs, outrages and inhumanities of the present? When your readers learn that on the battle-field the wounded were sabered, bayoneted, and others with their throats cut, you can form an estimate of the desperation to which men are driven, and the vengeance which burns within Missourians' hearts, which nought but blood can ever cool. In this war, Missourians have fought like men, and never like brutes. Prisoners have never been treated otherwise than as men so situated like brutes. Prisoners have never been treated otherwise than as men so situated should expect. The long, loud cry uttered from the hearts of enraged men for vengeance, will never still until they have taught to their invading foe the necessity of an observance of the decencies of humanity. Over the land, from East to West, from Yest, to South some the expertations of the people who swear to raise their bleeding country from the dust, and swear she shall be free. No arm can stay, no vcice can quell the workings of free brane, with hearts unawed by the measures inaugurat-ed by usurpers for their subjugation.— Kentucky may cry peace, and as the Phari Kentucky may cry peace, and as the Phari-see on the street thanked God he was not like the publican and the sinner, she may thank her stars she is not like Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee and others in revolt; but her self-patriotism will not save her. The desolating tide of war is but now in its feeble flow, and soon, with the resist-less energy of the flood, it will sweep the land; and Kentucky, glorying in the selfrighteousness of her patriotism now will sink into nothingness, and either fall into base, unmanly, cowardly submission, or, with a

afar, and cover your heads under the guise of inglorious neutrality, while every vital principle of English liberty is being tram-pled under foot by a usurper and a despled under loot by a usurper and a despot?
But enough of this. We have won at springfield a good substantial victory. It is but the second of a long list of bloody but glorious events which shall emancipate our State. Here we are relieved just now of foreign troops and have a few Home Guards. They are a set Sui Generis. It the Devil had administered an emetic to his kinggoom, you would think he had chose his kinguom, you would think he had cho-sen Chilicothe as a puking place, and bi-held the Home Guard as the magnificent result. They are cavalry. Some are mount-ed and others not. Some are on old marcs with colts, horses and mules. Some riding old collar-marked, sway-backed horses, and others on unbroken colts. Some wear shoes, some boots, some moccasins, with stockings up the legs a la '76, and the whole troup, as evidenced by their depredations, have a remarkable love of honey. Some of them wear jeans, some cotton, and some woolen, and are as mungrel a pack as ever barked at the heels of a gentleman. Their barked at the heels of a gentleman. Their commander is evidently proud of them, and I doubt not that the communities from which they have been called are much disposed to flatter his pride in order to instigate him to retain them. Here they are variously termed: The Unwashed-Black-Guards, the Uncombed-Zouaves, &c., being the terms most familiar to the public, and most indulged in by boys.

You may keep a column open for Missouri. Her men are for resistance. They will sustain, manfully, the authority of Jackson as Governor, and the Provisional Government will come to the ground.

will cry in pleasing tones for help. Men of the dark and bloody ground, whose pioneer mother stood the abettors of your fathers in the fearful fight, why do you cower now? Why snuff the battle from

Government will come to the ground.
Yours, WESTERN.

The following incident of the great battle at Manassas will be read with interest by the friends of Jackson, who is well known in this city. It is from the Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans

mond correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent:

James Jackson, of North Alabama, well known in New Orleans, particularly to the turfites thereabouts, volunteered as a private, and joined the 4th Alabama Regiment, which suffered so severely on the 21st. On the first charge of that gallant regiment, Jackson was shot through the lungs, and when the regiment was pressed back, he was left among the killed and wounded.—Shortly after, a Yankee approached him and said: "Friend, you appear to be badly wounded, what can I do for you?" Jackson replied, "Some water, for Go.'s sake." The Yankee, in giving him the water, noticed a fine fob chain hooked in his vest, and said, "young man, I see you cannot survive, give me your watch and I will send it to your mother." Jim looked at him askance, and said "horse that game is played out; I know you will take the watch from me, and I want to make a trade with you; if you will place me in the shade and filling his canteen with water I will give you the watch." The trade wasstruck in a minute, and after placing Jim in a shade and filling his canteen until it gurgled over, Jim told him to unhook her and draw her out before he left, and said to him, "that if ever he should make a match race, and wished to know the speed of his horse to time him with that watch, for he had given \$285 for it at Liverpool, and there never was a better one turned out from the manufactory." Jim is getting well, having laid until Monday about 10 o'clock before he was found, and declares that his watch trade was the best he ever made since he had arrived at man's estate.

man's estate.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

A Great Outrage Upon Citizens of Madison County—Science of Forty Horses and Imprisonment of Four Citizens of Madison County by One Hundred Lincoln Soldiers.

[Correspondence Bouisville Courier.] RICHMOND, KY., August 22, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier:—The greatest outrage that has yet happened was perpetrated a few days since upon three of the best citizens of Madison county, near Williamsburg, Ky. The facts are as follows: About ten days ago Jacob C. Brouston, one of the best citizens of this county, who has for some time been in the habit of driving stock South, started from this place South, with forty horses, accompanied driving stock South, started from this place South, with forty horses, accempanied by his nephews, Alex Black and Thos. Collins, and a man by the name of Nelson, all men of the highest respectability. They progressed on their way undisturbed until within about ten miles of Barbourville, when hearing that they would probably be interrupted at Barbourville, they left the Cumberland Gap road, turned to the right so as to cross the Kentucky line at Wheeler's Gap. They had traveled but a few miles when, near Williamsburg, they were surrounded by an armed force, arrested, and their horses taken away from them. This news reached Richmond the rested, and their horses taken away from them. This news reached Richmond the day after, and of course the families and friends of the above mentioned men, and all true lovers of liberty, Constitutional right, and Kentucky neutrality were astonished and indignant, for the men who thus assumed the right to arrest our citzens acted without law or authority, and then it is said year the very seven and

zens acted without law or authority, and they, it is said, were the very scum and offscourings of society.

Soon after the news reached here, Thos. Brouston, Sr., the father of one and the grand-father of two of the men arrested, left Richmond to try and have them released. After three days' absence he returned this evening, and state s that Brouston, Collins, Black and Nelson, and their horses, have all been sent to Camp Robinson, in Garrard county, under a guard of

horses, have all been sent to Camp Robinson, in Garrard county, under a guard of about one hundred armed men.

This is Kentucky's boasted peace and neutrality. I say that such a thing should not be tolerated. If the so-called Union men wish to inaugurate a reign of terror in this State, by stopping all our avenues of trade, organizing military encampments, and distributing Lincoln guns to the ignorant and poverty-stricken of Kentucky, let them at least have the manliness to dry so, and there are thousands who with 'neir blood will wash away this foul blot upon Kentucky's neutrality. NEUTRALITY.

The Battle at Wilson's Creek Springfield.

Here is another brief account of the latbattle in Missouri, all give different reaons of the death of Gen. Lyon:

Correspondence of the Dubuque Herald.]

STRINGFIED Mo., Aug. 10.

Soon after the fight commenced Gen.
Lyon saw how fearfully the enemy outnumbered him and he gave up the day as lost.
From that time he seemed utterly regardless of life, and in fact scarcely conscious of anything. A ball struck him in the leg, to which he paid no attenten, and soon another struck him in the head, inflicting a severe flesh wound. He bled freely, but refused to move out of the line of fire. The lowa Regiment were occupying the brow of the hill to the right of the battery, and were exposed to a galling fire from the woods in front. Gen. Lyon stood calmly a few steps in the rear of the color company, barcheaded, with balls halling around him in frightfull quantities. "If some one will lead us, we will clear that woods [Correspondence of the Dubuque Herald.] pany, bareheaded, with balls halling around him in frightfull quantities. "If some one will lead us, we will clear that woods with the bayonet." "I will lead you!" said he and at that instant a ball entered his breast, passing through his body just above the heart. He fell instantly, and a moment after reaching the ground said: "Iova Regiment you are noble boys!" A little later he grew weaker and his last words were: "FORWARD MY BRAYS MEN, I WILL LEAD YOU!" He joid not live a dozen seconds after being struck by the last ball.

It is believed that he did not desire to live after finding that he could make no headway against the immense odds oppoheadway against the immense odds oppo-sed to him; he saw at a glance the result of a defeat both to him and to the cause of a defeat both to him and to the cause which he revered; he saw that all his efforts from the hour in which he took Camp Jackson to that of his splendid effort at Boonville, and from that down to the present—the tremendous fatigues of the march to Springfield, the labors at Frosyth, Dug Springs, Greenfield, Carthage, and Mt. Vernon—all were vain, and, like a brave but desponding soldier, he dared to die rither than live. All honor to his memory, and, as for the government which presis-tently refused to sustain him let it be— anathema maranatha. Two horses were shot under him a short time before his death, and one of his white plumed body guard, almost at the very same moment of his fall droped mortally wounded by his side, and soon after his spirit took its flight to join his master's in the regions of the

"They fought like brave men long and well," but what availed gallant fighting and des perate charges when his fast as one regiment was driven from the ground or cut to pieces, the enemy was able to supply its place with a fresh one; and so after driving the enemy for more than a mile from his original position, the Union troops were compelled from sheer exhaustion to sus-pend the labor of slaughter, and soon after to retire from the field as best they could. to retire from the field as best they could. Here again the shattered force of the Iowa First were gathered in line to resist the onset of the enemy while the wearied, broken fragments of the army were collected in order preparatory to a retreat. The enemy saw the manœvuvre, and again and again hurled themselves against the First Regiment in order to break through it and precipitate themselves upon our fragmentary columns. Had Iowa yielded then woful would have been the result—the retreat would bave been a savage massacre, an indiscriminate, terrible route. But cre, an indiscriminate, terrible route. Bu they breasted like rocks the iron hail and tremendous charges of the enemy—pour ing deadly fire and holding the enemy ir ing deadly fire and holding the enemy in complete check till the Union fragments were formed and moving, and then and not till then did they leave their position. They came away in splendid order—not a man quickened his step, and when a sol-dier fell from the ranks, they closed up and shoulder to shoulder moved slowly from the field

from the field.

The Iowa regiment suffered severely
The g.llant Capt. Mason, of the color company (C), while urging on his men, received
a ball through he thigh, and in ten minutes a ball through! he thigh, and in ten minutes thereafter was a corpse. His First Lieutenant, Pursell, received a mortal wound. Three others of the company were killed in their tracks, and some ten others wounded, but through all the colors never for a single moment kissed the dust, and, when the regiment covered the retreat of the dispirited forces, they still fluttered proudly as ever in the smoke of the battle-field. Poor McHenry, of company I, rose incautiously on his knee to cap his musket, but had scarcely done so ere a musket ball tore through his head, scattering his blood and brains upon his ere a musket ball tore through his head, scattering his blood and brains upon his comrades on either side of him. He was dead ere he reached the ground. At one time the enemy lay upon the ground to avoid a deadly shower of bullets from a point not fifty yards distant. They were ordered to rise and charge upon the cover and crive out the enemy. "Come on, boys," cried George Pierce of the Governor Grevs, springing to his feet and fearlessly Greys, springing to his feet and fearlessly facing the storm—"Come on, boys, and let us chase them out!" At that instant a ine-looking officer, mounted on a mag-nificent sorrell chager, galloped out in front of his company and appeared to urge them to charge. Pierce drew a bead on him with his musket and fired, the officer him with his musket and fired, the officer tumbled like a log from his horse, and at almost the same instant Gorge droped, shot through the thigb. Seargeant Dett-mer, of the Jackson Guards, fell mortally wounded, and the handsome Frank Rhom-berg, a priva'e in the same company, fell dead, pierced through the brain.

CAP FACTORY AT NASHVILLE.—We learn that the State musket percussion cap factory of Tennessee, is now making over one million percussion caps per week, and can increase its rapidity to thrice that number if necessary. Mr. 8. D. Morgan, the gentleman who inaugurated and has superintended this manufactory at Nashville, deserves the thanks of every patriot in the South for his industry and skill in this valuable branch of the ordnance of the S. atc.—[Memphis Avalanche.

MUTINY IN COL. HAWKINS' REGIMENT. Thirty of the 9th regiment, Col. Hawkines, have been placed under arrest for mutinous conduct. There is much bad feeling in this regiment, as well as in the 2d and 10th, because they are not paid or furnished with clothing.—[Cor. New York Tribune. River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 24

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY. For Particulars see Steamboat Adver

MAJOR AND PRSON, Cincinnati, MASONIC GEM, Bates, Evansy, He, DOV E, Bonder, Ky, river, NEPTUNE, D. au. St. Louis, GHET EAGLE, Benally, Henderson, LLJYD, Swife, St. Louis.

ARRIVALS, August 23. Superior, Cin; DEPARTURES.

Superior. Cin: Pacahontas, St Louis

Commercial, Hende

THE RIVER was rising rapidly yesterday, with seven feet nine inches water in the canal, a rise of one foot at the head of the falls, and three feet at Portland. The weather has turned cool, and become quite clear and pleasant.

The river at Pittsburg was rising again yesterday, with six feet water in the channel. It was also rising at Cincinnati, and we hear that the Kentucky river is very high and rising, the late rains having been general and very heavy.

A stern-wheel boat, from up the river, descended the falls yesterday, full of contrabands, no doubt.

The Pocahontas at Portland yesterday, had a cask of bacon taken from her under the head of contraband, there appearing in the middle of the hogshead a pile of brass buttons. How the buttons got among the bacon we did not hear.

By dispatch from Eraph fort vectories.

By dispatch from Frankfort yesterday we learn that the Kentucky river was rising fast, and that the Dove, Capt. San-ders, would be in port this morning. She returns to Frankfort to-day. The Arizona was advertised to leave Pittsburg Tuesday last for St. Louis.

The Lloyd is advertised for Cairo and st. Louis this evening, from Portland. And St. Louis this evening, from Fortiand.

The Little Grey Eagle, Capt, Donneily, is advertised as the drail packet for Henderson and all way places this evening.

The Linden has been plying the trade in place of the Grey Eagle, but whether she is to be withdrawn or not we did not learn.

The recent heavy rains have caused a considerable rise in the Alabama, which is now in splendid navagable order, much to the delight of travelers and steamboatmen. The summer packets ply regularly between Montgomery and Mobile. The Masonic Gem, Capt. Zener, is the regular mail, passenger, and freight packet, this evening at five o'clock, from Pertland, for Henderson and all way

The Dilligent, in charge of Captain Cobb, is the regular accommodation packet this afternoon for Leavenworth, Troy, and all way landings. She starts at three o'clock from the Portland wharf, and will take freight and passengers to all way places

The Mississippi at Memphis was ising Wednesday, having risen over three

There is now a daily line of packets plying between Memphis and New Orleans.

We hear that Capt. Algeo, of Memphis has command of the Iugomar in place of Capt. J. D. Clarke. Capt. J. D. Clarke. We hear that the Samuel Orr arrived at Evansville, from Paducah, with 155 hhds tobacco and 500 bags of wheat.

RECEIPTS BY THER IVER Embracing only the Leading Articles Imp

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Superior—20 bags coffee, 2 casks bacon, Clifford & Co—36 bundles iron, 34 boxes tin, consignees—110 bags coffee, 31 bbls sugar, Andrew Buchanan & Co—20 bundles paper, Haldeman & Co—21 bags coffee, Castleman, Murrell & Co—87 kegs soda Gardner & Co—60 pigs tin, Donally & Strader—100 boxes starch, Gardner & Co—40 packages butter, 21 casks bacon, 14 boxes do, 21 bags of coffee, 284 bbls whisky, 127 packages sundries, consignees—

Here is a voice from the East for eace, from the State of Connecticut. It speaks only the truth in a plain way, which all unprejudiced minds should

Shall we have Peace?

Shall we have peace? Or shall this war be continued? The very thought that the return of winter may find our tens of thousands of working people without employment; without the means of earning bread or dething a very each clike a beautiful to the means of earning bread or dething a very each clike a beautiful to the means of earning bread or dething a very each clike a beautiful to the means of earning bread or dething a very each clike a beautiful to the means of earning the mean of the means of earning the mean of the means of the mean of the means of the mean of the means of the mean bread or clothing, exposed alike to hunger and cold, to perish, it may be, litterally perish in sight of the mills and work perish in sight of the milis and work shops where they once earned a competence for themselves and families—is terrible. And yet if this was is continued, death from want and exposeure will be a fre-quent occurrence. Even now deaths from starvation have actually occured in some

of our large cities.

The South carnot be conquered; it is madness to think of it. It is suicide to persist in the attempt. The Confederate States seek not conquest. They do not wish to thrust their Constitution or Government on unwilling proper. wish to thrust their Constitution or Government on unwilling prople. They do not want war. They desire peace. They are fighting for honor; for their just and Constitutional rights: they have no choice. They must either fight, or quietly submit to have their rights which justly and Constitutionally belong to them, wrenched from them by Abolition fanatics.

The responsibility of the war rests upon the North. The North began it. The North ought to make some honorable

North ought to make some honorable proposition which will end it. Will they do it? Upon the action of the North in the matter depends the happiness of millions, the weal or woe of the country. The questions of dispute must be settled peaceably and by compromise sooner or later. When it is done, the war is at an end. Why not do at once what must some day be done, and let the unnatural conflict end?

The New Albany Ledger of last evening, has the following, but who so sensitive about warning the "traitor." Is it the English vigilance committee now?

SMUGGLING.—Surveyor Anthony informs us that a case of smuggling was detected by him on Wednesday night. Two men were detected in attempting to take across the river a box containing contraband goods—army buttons, sashes, trimmings, &c. On being overhauled, the men, much frightened, declared that they had received the goods from a citizen of New Albany on the order of a citizen of Louisville, but formerly of this city. On being confronted by Mr. Anthony, the New Albany man at first denied that he had received the order in question, but finally said he had torn it up. Both, parties promised a satisfactory explanation of the matter. We withhold the names till the explanation is made. Both are well known, and one is a prominent member of the Republican party. it the English vigilance committee now?

This is from the New York Times EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.-A telegram from Washington says:

"The question of the exchange of prisoners, which has been the subject of considerable consideration, has not yet been decided. President Lincoln is firmly opposed to any recognition of the rebels as a beligerent power."

However disagreeable it may be, Presi However disagreeable it may be, President Lincoln wil probably be under the same necessity of recognizing this fact, as he is of recognizing any other. Even he must be tollerably well satisfied by this time that the country is at war with somebody that is entitled to be called a "power." He can neither cheat himself nor the country into any delusion as to the magnitude of the contest, by refusing it a belligerent name. The exchange of prisoners is an incident of all wars—not because both sides, or either side, can claim to be legally in the right, but because it is much more humane to exchange prisoners than more humane to exchange prisoners than
it is to hang them. The country will be
much better satisfied to support this contest, with both men and money, when it
learns that is to be waged in accordance
with the usages of civilized and Christion patiens.

The New York Times, of Wedner day, has the following in reference to the

movements of Gen. Anderson:

Brig. Gen. Anderson leaves for his department in a day or two. Only Capt. Green, as Assistant Adjutant-General, as yet has been appointed on his staff. Brigadier General W. T. Sherman, George W. Thomas and H. A. Burnside will hold commands under him.

Batest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

KENTUCKI NEUTRATIT IGNORED

SOUTHERN MEN ARRESTED.

Their Money and Papers Seized.

New York "News" and "Day Book" to be Suppressed.

A Paper Quashed by the Lincoln Soldiery.

Baltimore Papers Restricted.

RUSSELL IN MARYLAN .

Insulting Epithets by the Soldiers.

Revolution in New Grenada.

From Washington.

Special to the N. Y. Com. Au v.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Baltimore papers hereafter are not to publish news which will injure the Government. They Special to the N. Y. Com. Ad'v. which will injure the Government. They have done so very freely heretofore. The secessionists are spending money to circulate such papers in the Free States. Citizens of Baltimore of great wealth are engaged in the business. The N. Y. News and Day Book derive assistance from these men, and their sympatisers in the Southern cities.

men, and their sympassiser criticals.

Mr. Boteler, of Harper's Ferry, recently arrested, has been r-leased by Gen. Banks.

Col. E. D. Baker, of California, is to raise a brigade of 5,000 men.

Washington is very quiet to-day, and people seem to be entirely relieved of any apprehensions of an assault by Beaure-

ored that the New York Daily News and Day Book are to be suppressed umediately by order of the Government. It is intimated that the Government will no longer allow Kentucky to occupy a neu-tral position.

Baltimore papers have agreed to comply with the request of Gen. Dix, to refrain from publishing news which will aid the Out of 300 wounded soldiers in the tal there is not one case of injury by

hospital there is not one case of injury by bayouet thrust.

The State Department received a letter from the United States Consul at Caracoa, in which he says he is of opinion that the Governor, in admitting the Sunter, committed himself, and now designs to ar arange mtters.

The secession troops which lately showed themselves at Chain Bridge, have withdrawn further into Virginia. Their object in retiring is unknown, but it is certain that as our forces were reinforced theirs have receded.

The Adjutant General has issued an order to recruiting officers that all recruits

der to recruiting officers that all recruits be enlisted for three years.

From New York.

tersburg, Va., and Jno. Garnet Guthrie, of Richmond, collecting agents of tobacco houses in Virginia, were arrestedlin this city Houses in Vigna, wrearrested in this city to day by the detective pol.ce, and sent to Fort Lafayette for safe keeping by order of Secretary Seward. Guthrie is a tobaccomanufacturer, and has made large shipments of it to this city, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The passage of a Confederation Act had compelled him to come North to make collections by the measure. make collections by the measure. He ac-cordingly visited these cities with such success as to obtain \$144,000. Having a fancy for speculation he visited Wall street where his friends helped him to liberal in-vestments in various Confederate bonds and stocks, when their operations came to

and stocks, when their operations came to knowledge of the police.

Mr. Miles was agent of Jas. Thomas, of Richmond, and had been collecting about \$35,000. He had also made liberal investments in Southern stocks. About \$170,000 ments in Southern stocks. About \$170,000 was recovered from the two persons, principally in bonds, acceptances, sight drafts, Virginia paper money, and about \$1,000 in gold. A large number of letters addressed to persons in the Southern States, were found in their possession, indicating that they were contemplating an early great. they were contemplating an early depar-

Thos. J. Carron and Wm. W. Pegram of Baltimore, and W. J. Kelley, arrested recently at Harrisburg, had come from the South, and on Kelly was found \$15,000 in money, and notes of Confederate State banks, various bills of sale dated at Richmond! or pork and other articles were concealed in packets on the inside of their cealed in pockets on the inside of their

chirts.

The North Star, from Aspinwall, with \$1,196,000 in specie, and dates to August 1st, has arrived. On the outward passage she discovered the British steamer Driver ashore on the Miragoore Reef and offered to tow here? to tow her off, but it was found she had bilged. Nearly every, hing had been taken out of her, and the crew were ashore. A boat from the Driver boarded the North boat from the Driver boarded the North Star on her return and reported the U. S. corvette Richmond passed there the 18th.

Mosquera had taken Bogota and routed the Government forces, and proclaimed himself Provisional President of New Grenada. Gen. Espina Posada, Paris, and various officials were taken prisoners.—President Cabo and cabinet had fled.

FREDBRICK, MD., Aug. 23.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, with Gen. Bauks' division, writes that the health of the army is generally good. The hospital has but few tenants. There has been a great improvement since leaving Sandy Hock.

Russell, of the London Times, was her Thursday morning, and preceeds towards Sandy Hook, apparently for the purpose of visiting the whole line of the Potomac defenses. There was some cariosity to get a glimpse of him. Remarks not particularly complimentary were uttered by some of the soldiers who had perused his letters.

From Cairo, Illinois.

CAIRO, Aug. 23.—The steamer Sample Orr, Evansville and Paducah mail packet, was seized by the Rebels at Paducah yes-terday, and taken up the Tennessee river. The officers and crew left her and came to Cairo in a skiff. Her cargo was valued at \$20,000 It is reported that the Rebels of Paducah sent to Union City for some sixty-four

pounders.

Forty thousand Rebels, commanded by Kitchell, are reported at Benton, Mo., fortifying. They have nine twenty-four

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 22.—Several experimental shots were fired to-day from the Union gun, at the extreme range of from four to five miles. One shot penetrated a sand bank twelve feet. It is said that General Butler will take the field in command of volunteers of this depart-

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—The Stark County Democrat, a Secession sheet, of Canton county, was entirely destroyed last night by volunteers at that place.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER, FRIDAY, Aug. 28. There is nothing new to report in the market to-day. The demand for the various articles of trade was light, and the transactions were limited. The receipts of wheat to-day were about equal to the of wheat to-day were about equal to the demand, and quotations remain unchanged. We quote at 65@75c for prime red and white. The receipts of oats are light, and what arrives meets with a sale at 20c for prime, while from store they are selling at 25c. The demand for flour continues smal, being lentirely to supply the orders of city bakers and retail grocers. Groceries are firm, and prices are fully sustained, owing in a great manner to the

tained, owing in a great manuer to the light stocks on hand.

The money market is qu'et, with nothing of importance transpring. Eastern exchange is decidedly weak-r. The buying rate is par to 45 cent discount, and the selling rate 46.4 E cent. premium. New Orleans exchange, too, is lower, the buying rate being 566 E cent. discount, and the selling rate 263 discount. We quote currenay as follows:

 Tennessee
 @15 dis.

 New Orleans
 2@ 6 dis.

 Missouri
 15@20 dis.

 North Carolina
 15@20 dis.
 Missouri. 15@20 dis.
North Carolina. 15@20 dis.
South Carolina and Georgia. 15@20 d's.

Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN—Sales of 200 bbls flour at \$3 50@\$4 70; 5,500, bushels wheat at 60@75c; 200 bushels corn at 40c; small sales of oats from wagon at 20c.

SHEETING—Sales of 20 bales at 10½@

BATTING—Small sales at 14c.
WHISKT—Sales 300 bbls at 14c.
POTATOES—Sales of 50 bbls at 75c@85c. POTATOES—Sales of 30 boxes at 63/4@7c.
CHERES—Sales of 20 boxes at 63/4@7c.
FEED STUFF—Sales of 30 tons at \$7 for bran, \$8 for shorts, and \$9 for ship-stuff.
GROC RIES—Sales 27 hhds sugar at 83/4@@93/4c; 30 bbls molas-es at 34c; 100 sacks coffee at 16/216/4c; 20 tierces rice

at 6½c.

Tobacco.—Sales Thursday and Friday 284 hhds: 4 at \$3@3 75; 10 at \$4@4 80; 11 at \$5@5 95; 80 at \$6@6 90; 30 at \$7@7 85; 20 at \$8@8 85; 26 at \$9@9 95, and 4 at \$10@10 25.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS

CINCINNATI, August 23-M. Flour and grain unchanged. Whisky steads at 13¢. Provisions unchanged and quiet; small saler of provisions at full prices. Groceries firm at full prices.

Cincinnati, August 23 - P. M.
Better demand for flour and the market firmer—sales 900 bbls at 43 60003 75 for superfine,
£3 90 for extra, latter rate for white wheat,
There is a good demand for wheat, and red is
£4 higher; white unchanged; red closed at 700,
78, and white 806085¢; holders asking 90¢ for
caoice Kentucky. Corn unchanged and in
good demand. Oats 236024, latter for old. Rye
40642. Barley nominal. Whisky steady at 12
and in fair demand. Bacon-sales 45 hhds at 5
66 for shoulders and sides, and 50,000 Ds clear
sides at 6½ loose; 10 bbls mess pork at £14 70;
tierce lard. Groceries unchanged and quier;—
sales 300 bbls molasses at 35½ cash, and 36637
on the usual terms. Coffee quiet; sales of 153
bags at 14½ 615½¢. Sugar firm and in fair demand at 863½.

NEW YORE, August 23—P. 2. CINCINNATI, August 23 -P. M.

NEW YORK, August 23-P. W

New York, August 23—r. m.

Cotton—market continues with upward tendency and fair inquiry; sales of 2,20 bales at 184,4 for middling uplands.

Flour—a little more doing for export and home consumption; market quoted 54 better; sales of 12,700 bbls at \$4 35.64 45 for super State, \$4 66,4 70 extra state, \$4 55.64 45 for super western, and \$4 45.64 80 for common to medium extra western.

Whisky—market continues unchanged; sales of 350 bols at 174,a174.

Grain—Wheat consed a shade lower; only a moderate demand for export. Sales 6,400 bushels Chicago spring at \$1 99; and 5,000 bushels white Kentucky at \$1 35.61 40 Corn—rales very firm firm with good export and fair homeftrade demand; sales of 185,600 tushels at 43.647 for inferior to prime mixed western and 49.6514 for western yellow; 524 for white western.

Provisions—Pork moderate trade define one.

Provisions—Pork moderate trade doing generally without important change; sales of 100 bbls at \$15 00 for mess and \$10 for prime.

Lard rules firm and in more active demand; ales of :4 bbis 8% @8% ¢.

New York Stock Market. NEW YORK, August 23-P. M.

Second Beard-Stocks are dull and without material change: material change:

| M. Central Scrip 64% - N York Central 74 - Galen & Laicago 65% - Unicago & R. Isl. 45% - Virginia Sixes. 51% - Mich. Central 6s 79 - Michard Sixes. 45% To recesee 6s. 42% - N. Carolina 6's. 66 - California 7s... 76 - 76

Money Market.

CINCINNATI, August 23-P. M. Exchange steady at & premium. Trea-ury otes in active demand at 97. None offering,

HOLDING PRISONERS TO THE END OF THE WAR .- The Judge who hung the stealer of horses, not to punish the theft, but that horses, not to punish the theft, but that the horses should not be stolen, taught a lesson which we shall do well to master. The Administration, we are told, is disposed to leave the fate of pirates and privateers undetemined until the close of the war; and then the question of punishment or absolution will be settled, as individual cases may warrant The motive of this postponment may probably be found in cases may warrant. The motive of this postponment may probably be found in that mistaken idea of humanity which has thus far tempered our entire policy to ward the rebels. They have threatened to retaliate upon their prisoners, life for life, the doom to which we consign ours, so that for every martime thief we may adjudge to the gallows, they propose to measure out an equal length of hemp to the captives in their hands. To avoid such merciless retaliation may be the object which has led to this m st impolitic declaration.—[N. Y. Times, 21.

On Friday, Aug. 23d, infant daughter of Wm. a Mary flulse, aged 5 years and 6 months, of cont. v. chill. The friends of the family are invited to attend to a t nd the funeral without further notic On the 22d inst. JOHN A. WRINMANN, a native Germany, i. the 54th year of 1 is age. At Princeton Ky. A. g. 16th, WILLIE, infant daught r of E, and S. C. rnei's Dickey.

FIRST OF THIS SEASON ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT. FIFTH STREET, BET, MAIN AND MARKET.

Shell Oysters. Shell Oysters. SHELL OVSTERS (the first of the season)!

VENISON: GROUSE! A ND ALL CTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEA SON, received daily by express. aule dtf C. C. KUPER, Proprietor. CLARK'S RESTAURANT

Fourth Street, between Main and Market. GREEN SEA TURTLE. OVSTERS. OYSTERS.

SPRING CHICKENS. LUXURIES OF THE SEASON. FROG LEGS. CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS. CAULIFLOWER.

MUSHROOMS, &c., &c. TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK EVER Y DAY AT 50 CTS. PER

FORST HOUSE RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

DRURY W. POOR Proprietor. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Passengers and Baggage carried to and from the Railroad Depot. FREE OF CHARGE. ie3 d3m

S. B. M'GILL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Importer of CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,

PIPES, &C.,
o. 307 Green street, between Third a d Pourth
(Courier Buildings.) A LARGE assortment of the best brands of Ci

Auction Sales.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

opposite Louisville Hotel PALL AND WINTER STAPLE DRY GOODS. WITH A RETAIL COUNTRY STOCK OF DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY; ALSO AN ENTIRE FRESH MICK OF MEN'S, WO.

SHOPS, AT AUCTION.

ON TUZSDAY MORNING next, Aug. 27th, the first Boors, Saces and Bregans will commerce at 10 o'clock, At 11 o'clock, Staple Dry Goods, sith a variety of Retail stock with be solid. Terms cash, S. G. HENRY & CO., au24 db Auctioneers,

MEN'A, M SSES' AND BOYS' BOOTS AND

BY C. C. SPENCER.

SPECIAL LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, AT AUCTION. CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, AT AUCTION,
ON SATURDAY MORNING, Ang. 24th, at 10
rooms, No 520 Main st eet, without reserve, the
following new and superior Carriages, accesswars,
and B gries viz:
4 Passel Back Hyok on Seat Reckaway, Panel
Back Quarters Trimmed Trub Leather shifting
Partition Prant suita le for four or ix persons.
1 Folding teat, Standing Pop Rocyaway, Timmed
Black Leather, for two or four persons, and one or To hor es.

1 Four Seat Standing Top, Square Box Rockaway

1 Four Seat Standing Top, Square Box Rockaway

Trimmed B.acc Enameled Cloth,

1 Extension Top Baronche, Trimmed Elack Enameled Let Her, Silver M unted

1 Keund Plano Panel Boot Top Buggy, Hickory,

Trimmed Let ther.

rimmed Leather.

1 Low Square Box Top Euggy, Finely Einished.

15 Style.

1 Carved Sides Leather Trimmed Top Hickory 1 Patent Spring Panel Boot Open Buggy, Trimmed 1 Patent Panel Body Open Buggy, Trimmed Lea-

I Patent Panel Body Open Buggy, Trimmed Leather, City St le.

10 en Sliver Mounted Hickory Buggy.

2 do do do Painted do,

27 file Special sterilon of the 'zade and families is called to this sale, which will be imperative to clore a consignment, with positive instructions to sell perc ptorally without new open for examination. C. C. SPENCER. Terms at sale.

AUCTION NOTICE! CHANGE OF BUSINESS

S. ROTHCHILD. On Market street. between Second and Third.
No. 214. Sould side.
WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
and vicinity. that he has opened a large AUDFION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. where ha
rill have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIO
GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE
CLOTHING, at auction prices.
Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock.
Out-door Sales promptly attended to.
Cash advanced on consignments.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please
come lorward and settle, or the accounts will be
put in the han's of an officer for collection.
m20 dt.

Steamboats.

REGULAR PACKET. OR EVANSVILLE, OWENSBORG, AND WAY LANDINGS. The splendid passenger steamer MASONIO GEM Ba'es master.
Will leave Louisville for above and all way iandines on Saturdar, 34th ins., at 4 o'clk.
On from Portland whatf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to'
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